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WARSAW PACT IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE OPENS 23 JUNE

AU230949 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] A conference of ideological workers who are representatives of the higher political organs of the Warsaw Pact member-countries' armies opened on 23 June at the People's Palace of Culture in Sofia. The conference is being attended by Lt Gen Trifon Balkanski, first deputy head of the BCP Central Committee military-administrative department.

Col Gen Kiril Kosev, head of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army spoke on educating the soldiers in a spirit of revolutionary vigilance and constant combat readiness.

Delegations Listed

AU241147 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 23 Jun 82 p 2

[Report by Col Rangel Zlatkov and Col Raycho Vasev on 22 June arrival in Sofia of foreign delegates to the ideological conference of Warsaw Pact armies]

[Text] A conference of ideological workers, representatives of the higher political organs of the Warsaw Pact member-countries will be held in our capital. Military-political delegations from fraternal armies arrived in our country yesterday to participate in this conference.

A delegation of the Hungarian People's Army is headed by Col Ferenc (Szombathegy); a delegation of the GDR National People's Army is headed by Maj Gen (?Rudolf Deutsch); a delegation of the Polish Army is headed by Brig Gen Dr. Tadeusz Szacylo; a delegation of the Romanian National Army is headed by Rear Admiral Iosif Pricop; a delegation of the USSR Armed Forces is headed by Col Gen Aleksey Dmitriyevich Lizichev; and a delegation of the CSSR Army is headed by Maj Gen Jaroslav (Kliha).

The guests were welcomed by Maj Gen Ivan Shtilyanov, deputy head of the Main Political Administration of the People's Army.

The armies of the Warsaw Pact member-countries represent an indestructible shield of protection for preserving world peace against the attempts of warmongers. The brothers in class and arms are being educated in a spirit of loyalty and devotion to Marxism-Leninism, to proletarian internationalism, in a spirit of indestructible militant unity and fraternity. There is no doubt whatsoever that the forthcoming conference will contribute exceptionally to the consolidation and strengthening of fraternal friendship, to the exchange of positive experience and to the communist education of soldiers and commanders. This is a new expression of our full mutual understanding and unity.

Visit Veliko Turnovo

AU250700 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Those participating in the conference of ideological workers who are representatives of the higher political organs of the armies of the Warsaw Pact member countries accompanied by Col Gen Kiril Kosev, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army, have visited Veliko Turnovo. At the Vasil Levski higher military school, the guests attended a meeting of friendship and military unity chaired by Maj Gen Delcho Stanimirov, chief of the school. On behalf of those present at the meeting, Col Gen Aleksey Lizichev, deputy chief of the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy and leader of the Soviet delegation, delivered a greetings address.

UN DELEGATE ADDRESSES DISARMAMENT SESSION

AU241032 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 21 Jun 82

["The Albanian People and the PSR (People's Socialist Republic) of Albania Resolutely Oppose the Armament Race and the Aggressive Policy of the Two Superpowers -- From the Speech of the Albanian Representative to the Second Extraordinary Session of the General Assembly of the U N O" -- ATA headline]

[Text] TIRANA, June 21 (ATA) -- At the second extraordinary session of the General Assembly of the UNO on disarmament, the floor was also taken by the representative of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Abdi Baleta, who said among others:

If we throw a glance on the present world situation, we shall see that it is turbulent, complicated and much more aggravated than 4 years ago, when the first session on disarmament was held. During this period, the rivalry between the USA and the Soviet Union for hegemony and world domination has increased further more. In order to achieve their expansionist aims, the superpowers practise more intensively the policy from the position of strength in the international relations. Examples which prove this are many. Imperialist interference and aggression continue in the Middle East. Precisely at the time when this extraordinary session on disarmament is being held, the Israeli Zionists launched a new armed fascist type attack against the Lebanese people and the movement of Palestinian resistance and are waging a barbarous struggle in the dilapidated territory of Lebanon. The new bloody tragedy the Israeli Zionists are carrying out, backed up always by U.S. imperialism and encouraged by the manoeuvres and plots the imperialist superpowers are plotting today at the expense of the Palestinian, Lebanese and other Arab peoples, is a warning for greater dangers to the freedom and independence of the sovereign states.

An explosive situation is created now in all the zone of the Persian Gulf. The USA and the Soviet Union are hatching up successive intrigues against the brave and freedom loving Iranian people. The Soviet social-imperialists launched an open aggression against Afghanistan and continue to maintain occupy [as received] it. In South Atlantic, the British imperialism which does not want to give up its old colonial policy and backed by U.S. imperialism, adopted the gun boat policy and that of blockade against the people of Argentina. Thus, the USA and the aggressive NATO bloc showed their true aims towards the peoples of Latin America.

Now it is already clear and to this testify numerous facts that the superpowers have turned practically all the regions of the world into arenas of political, economic and military clashes that there is no hotbed, no armed conflict, be it in any of the continents, where their hand has not been seen. All these are evidence of the fact that the imperialist powers, particularly the USA and the Soviet Union have become more savage and aggressive in the international relations.

Further on the Albanian representative stressed: Peoples aspire that the danger of war be avoided, that peace and international security be preserved, but the superpowers should not be allowed to speculate with these aspirations. For several years now the superpowers have begun and continue talks and bargainings between them on the so-called disarmament as well. Both sides have accompanied these talks with a clamorous propaganda. The truth is that all this propaganda on disarmament aims at covering up the armament race, disarming the sovereign and freedom-loving peoples and states and to impose their domination more easily on them.

The leader of the Albanian people Comrade Enver Hoxha has said: "The beautiful words poured out about disarmament at the UNO and the various international conferences organized by the imperialists, are demagogy. They have created and are guarding their monopoly of strategic weapons and are trafficking in arms on a large scale, not to guarantee the peace and security of nations, but to draw superprofits and to suppress the revolution and the peoples, to unleash aggressive wars".

It can never be expected that the problem of disarmament be solved by the socalled Soviet-U.S. dialogue, behind which lurk the bargains struck by the superpowers at the expense of the peoples and sovereign countries.

In order to apply their hegemonic policy the superpowers propagate also the theories on the establishment and preservation of equilibrium, detente, bipolarity, which they want to sell to the peoples as the key to the solution of the problems preoccupying mankind: On behalf of the preservation of the "equilibrium", the superpowers grant to themselves the right to legalize the frenzied armament race and colossal expenditure on war, to interfere brutally everywhere where their strategic imperialist interests seek it, to justify the escalation of the hegemonic activity in the interntional relations and to legalize the preservation of the domination as a compulsory norm of the world political life.

With regard to the initiatives for the zones of peace", or the "areas without nuclear weapons", the course of events in the world shows that they cannot be created because of the fact that peace and security on regional scale, cannot be detached from international security.

Under these international conditions, when the global strategy of imperialism and social imperialism through the force of arms aims at establishing world domination, when they are plotting by all manner of means to set the peoples and small and middle size countries against one another, it is indispensable that the freedom loving peoples and countries forcefully and openly expose their expansionist and hegemonic policy. The solidarity and unity of the peoples is a great force. Their constant strengthening and the resolute struggle to expose and isolate imperialism, is an historic necessity. It becomes still more imperative today, because the actions of the United States of America and the Soviet Union, to an extent or the other, impair the interests of all the freedom-loving peoples and countries and because of the fact that they have materially launched this attack to reach their hegemonic aims

Although the superpowers have a great economic and military potential and try to pose as if they are invincible, reality shows of the opposite. The history of latest decades provides numerous examples to the triumph of the peoples in their just struggle for freedom and national independence against the imperialist powers.

The Albanian people and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania resolutely oppose the armament race race and the aggressive policy of the United States of America and the Soviet Union, which are the most savage enemies of the freedom and independence of the peoples.

The delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania upholds the view that disarmament cannot be realized on the will of those powers, which on the basis of their policy in the international relations have the use of force, the suffocation of the freedom of the peoples and their exploitation. The freedom loving and democratic states, which try sincerely for the preservation of peace, should fight to liquidate the aggressive blocs of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, for the withdrawal of U.S. and Soviet troops from Europe and from any other region of the world.

They should not allow that their navies enter and come out of the sea ports of other countries, either under the pretext of "friendly" visits or for aims of supply and repairing.

IMPORTANCE OF STATE FARMS, MECHANIZATION NOTED

AU240902 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Tirana, June 24 ATA -- During the first 5 months of this year, the state agricultural farms in Albania fulfilled and overfulfilled the set tasks in the production of milk, meat, eggs, vegetables as well as the plans of export. They have also played an important role in fulfilling for several years running the needs of the country for bread grains and some main livestock products.

State agricultural farms, which represent the highest form of socialist system of agriculture have been set up in (?26) districts of Albania. Likewise, every district has its own machine and tractor station, through which the state renders a great aid in an organized and planned way for the development of agriculture. The state also helps the countryside with great investments, credits, machineries, and equipment, chemical fertilizers as well as through the reclamation enterprises, the water and systematization enterprise, the branches for the improvement and distribution of seeds etc.

Shortly after the liberation of the country, the PLA devoted special importance to the socialist sector of agriculture and for this aim, alongside the successful application of the agrarian reform and the collectivization of agriculture, there were also formed the first agricultural state farms, which were charged with the task to be in the vanguard of the development and modernization of agriculture. This task is being successfully realized. Now, the agricultural farms provide more than 25 per cent of the total agricultural production of the country, as against 12.6 per cent in 1960 and 4.1 per cent in 1950.

Through agricultural state farms our socialist state concretely helps the agricultural cooperatives, besides others, with cadres and specialists, selected seeds, saplings, pedigreed cattle, etc.

Another form of the aid of the state for the intensification of agriculture is also the creation of machine and tractors' stations in all the districts of the country, which have kept strengthening constantly. This has also influenced in the further strengthening of the alliance of the working class with the cooperativist peasantry.

During the last two decades, the volume of mechanized work of machinery and tractor stations in the agricultural cooperatives of the country increased nearly 6.5 times.

The 8th Congress of the PLA set new tasks for the further development of agriculture. According to these tasks it is expected to increase by 30-32 per cent as compared with the 6th Five Year Plan. Likewise, it has been envisaged that nearly 29 per cent of all the investments of this five year plan be used in agriculture. Meanwhile, some higher type agricultural cooperatives will be transformed into state farms.

Alongside the increase of the production and strengthening of the material technical basis in Albania, the number of workers working on the front of agriculture, has considerably increased. So, in 1981 the number of the working people of the state sector of agriculture was about 4 times more than in 1960.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO HAILS BREZHNEV PROPOSALS

AU221415 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Peace-Making Power of Socialism"]

[Text] Peace can and must be preserved and strengthened, life on our planet must continue, mankind must get rid of the serious and justified concern about the future. This is a sound, sensible and realistic basis upon which the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and of the other countries belonging to the world of real socialism is based. On this basis and for the sake of the future these countries are implementing their peaceful advance against the growing war threat.

There have been numerous and eloquent examples for the unchanging, principled and consistent Leninist policy conducted by the CPSU and by the first socialist state in the world in taming the evil of war and in joining together the peoples' efforts in a joint peaceful front against the warmongers from the Pentagon and NATO. The constructive initiatives proposed by the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies, the initiatives inspired by the deep concern about the future, the speeches of the remarkable fighter for peace and security in the world -- Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the first Soviet party and state leader -- are among these examples.

We have recently witnessed extremely important and constructive, new steps by the Soviet Union, aimed at eliminating the growing danger of nuclear weapons, aimed at curbing the arms race, which the imperialist forces, headed by the United States, provoke with all their actions. These constructive steps were submitted to the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament.

Convinced of the strength of common sense and deeply confident in mankind's opportunity to avoid self-destruction and to ensure peace for the present and future generations, the Soviet Union solemnly declared that it commits itself not to be the first to have recourse to nuclear weapons. This historic declaration set forth in Comrade Leonid Brezhnev's message to the UN General Assembly second special session confirmed the Leninist truth that socialism and peace are inseparable and that socialism considers this its task of primary importance, under the present conditions of struggle against military danger, which are involving great responsibility.

As Comrade Brezhnev declares in his message: "The concern about peace plays the main role in the Soviet Union's policy. We are convinced that no contradictions among states whatsoever, no differences in the social systems, in the way of life, or in ideology, no opportunistic interests, can overshadow the basic necessity, which is common to all peoples -- the necessity of preserving peace and of preventing nuclear war.

This is not only an eloquent declaration, it is a conclusion supported by specific, energetic and resolute steps for a drastic alleviation of military tension, which expresses the awareness of a great responsibility, of the necessity, by all means, to preserve or present civilization. The Soviet Union's memorandum on eliminating the growing nuclear danger and curbing the arms race, which was submitted for discussion to the UN General Assembly confirms this constructive policy, as does the speech by Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs. This is also confirmed by the new Soviet initiative on a universal and complete ban on chemical weapons and on eliminating the stockpiling of it.

In the space of only a few days the Soviet Union has once more submitted a number of practical measures serving real disarmament and the alleviation of international tension, measures to the benefit of developing cooperation among states with different social systems. We can say without exaggeration that this package of proposals is the basic factor in shaping the concepts, principles and approach toward the solution of the most urgent problem of our time.

At the same time many events and facts of these days show that the opposite trend exists in international policy, a trend based on the further expansion of the arms race, upon the corrupt logic of fear and military strength, upon a whole system of ideological myths, and that this trend continues to look for new incentives aimed at the material preparation for war. This is a trend followed by the Reagan administration and by some of its NATO allies. This trend contains a serious threat of strategic destabilization, that is to say, of disrupting the existing military balance.

Under such alarming circumstances the deep conviction of the Soviet side that the threatening increase of military arsenals can be stopped and that there are sufficient methods and means for doing so, is being supported by all peace-loving forces, by peoples throughout the world. The peaceful progress of the socialist countries, their well-coordinated and constructive policy of peace and cooperation is becoming increasingly stronger, its supporters are increasing in number. The growing antiwar and anti-imperialist movement throughout the world is proving this fact.

Only 3 days ago the international theoretical conference devoted to "Georgi Dimitrov's cause and our times" ended in our capital. Representatives of 140 communist and revolutionary-democratic, as well as progressive parties and international democratic organizations from all over the world participated. In discussing the immortality of Dimitrov's cause in a thorough and analytical manner, a cause which has gone beyond the limits of time and the borders of state and continents, the participants in this highly representative forum unanimously agreed on their evaluation -- that the shining example set by Dimitrov is inspiring us in the struggle for peace today, that the peoples must join their efforts for preventing a nuclear disaster. "We are no fatalists," Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out in his statement at the conference. "We do not consider war as inevitable. On the contrary, we are optimists. We are struggling. We believe that war can be prevented, that peace can be consolidated." This is the optimism of the socialist system whose peacemaking strategy is a decisive factor in neutralizing the warmongers and in ensuring a peaceful future on our planet.

DAILY COMMENTS ON EAST-WEST GAS PIPELINE

AU231512 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 22 Jun 82 p 4

[Commentary "Shortsighted and Hopeless"]

[Text] A new step lacking foresight and commonsense: This the shortest and only way to describe the U.S. administration's decision to force its policy of discriminatory measures against the Soviet Union upon the West European companies which are branches of American enterprises or are working with American licences.

In approving such unprecedented measures, the White House pursues the goal of obstructing the mutually advantageous "business deal of the century" between East and West -- the construction of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline. Seized by violent anti-Sovietism, official Washington is trying to "kill two birds with one stone." The intention of the United States is quite transparent. In depriving its West European partners of the advantageous Soviet deliveries, and in trying to force upon them the expensive American coal as an "energy alternative" to the natural gas from Siberia, Washington is also trying to reduce the competitive power of Western Europe and increase its economic dependence upon the United States.

Business circles in West Europe and bourgeois politicians who have some commonsense and a realistic approach are well aware of these intentions. This is why the decision adopted by the U.S. President, and the attempt of gross "diktat," were severely criticized by FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, by Otto Lambsdorff, FRG economic minister, and by Wolff von Ammerongen, president of the Union of West German Industrial-Trade Chambers.

The policy of discrimination measures conducted against the USSR and the socialist countries is doomed to failure. People in the United States must be among the first to become aware of this fact, thanks to their experience of the most recent past. They must still vividly remember the spectacular failure of the "grain embargo" which had the effect of a boomerang especially since if affected the American farmers above all other people. Trade relations among states cannot and should not become a means of political blackmail and pressure. This contradicts the objective, existing rules of the international division of labor.

ZHIVKOV ADDRESSES FATHERLAND FRONT CONGRESS

AU231215 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, at the 23 June morning session of the Ninth Fatherland Front Congress at Sofia People's Palace of Culture]

[Text] Dear comrades, Fatherland Front members, esteemed guests.

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on my personal behalf I most cordially greet you, delegates and guests of the Ninth Fatherland Front Congress. [applause] In your personalities I greet the multimillion army of Fatherland Front members, who with high patriotic awareness are contributing their forces, brains and hearts to the struggle to construct the developed socialist society in our motherland. [applause] I assume that you will agree, comrades, that the current year can be defined as the year of the congresses. Congresses of creative unions, branch unions and the trade union have taken place. The 14th Congress of the Dimitrov Komsomol also recently took place. And now we have gathered for the Ninth Fatherland Front Congress. This is not all, however. As far as I know, this fall the regular congress of culture will take place. A congress of science will also take place. Really, there is a chain of congresses. One can only wonder how we find time for our work.... [applause, laughter] No joking -- the truth is that these forums have an exceptionally important place in our political life. They are a lofty expression of socialist democracy.

It is not accidental that we attribute such great importance to all sociopolitical and mass organizations in Bulgaria, and to their congresses and their enormous creative activity. Actually, all our citizens are participating in this or that mass-political organization. Thus they attend a school of communist education, a management school, and join their efforts to the efforts of the entire people for the socialist construction of the country. This unity, unity of action and active and organized sociopolitical activity of the masses is our force -- the force of the socialist system. [applause] We see the Fatherland Front, the trade unions and the Komsomol and the other sociopolitical and mass organizations not simply as transmission belts of the BCP. For us they are not transmission belts but an organic part of our political system. [applause] Each of these organizations represents separate units of the working people, and has its specific character and activity, as well as its specific place and role in our sociopolitical life. Each is closely related to the workers class, the peasants and the people's intelligentsia. Each is also closely related to the BCP. [applause]

It is only natural that after the 12th BCP Congress these organizations held meetings, conferences and congresses, and profoundly analyzed their activity. They marked new measures for their further activity under the light of the party instructions. During the past period, the Fatherland Front performed rich and multifaceted activity. Furthermore, the Fatherland Front profoundly improved its political and organizational character and its participation in implementing the socioeconomic tasks, the patriotic education of the people, and in the struggle for peace and understanding among nations. All its leaders have merit in this phenomenon, but it would only be correct to stress the personal merit of Comrade Pencho Kubadinski. [applause]

The congress report and the debates made a comprehensive and deep analysis of the results which have been achieved. The basic trends of future activity were pointed out. We are confident that the Fatherland Front -- our largest mass-political organization -- will further and with even greater public responsibility make its great contribution to the triumph of socialist Bulgaria.

Comrades, it is a happy coincidence that the present congress is taking place in a period when we are marking the 40th anniversary of the Fatherland Front and the 100th birthday anniversary of Georgi Dimitrov, the initiator of its establishment and its constructor and inspirer. The first anti-fascist insurrection in the world, the September 1923 insurrection in Bulgaria, was one of the first attempts at historical implementation of the great idea of the united front. Then we suffered a military defeat, but achieved a political victory. We were brought together in the united front of all progressive and democratic forces and thus marked the only correct way of struggling successfully against fascism. This was not an easy road, and there were sectarian deviations from it. However, the BCP creatively and consistently mastered and applied the policy of the United Front. The new Dimitrov course, applied by our party after the Seventh Comintern Congress, contributed very much to this. A concrete and historic expression of this policy was the establishment of our Fatherland Front, which was created and consolidated as an all-people antifascist front. Today, among us in this hall, there are figures who took direct part in constructing the Fatherland Front under the difficult conditions of the illegal struggle after 1942. I remember how excited we were to implement the party's appeal on creating a Fatherland Front in Bulgaria. Then we understood how important the Fatherland Front program was, as well as its concrete goals and actions, and how important it was to acquaint the masses with them. We needed newspapers to clarify the Fatherland Front program and mobilize and organize significant parts of the people under its banner.

Together with several comrades we organized the publication of the OTECHESTVEN FRONT newspaper. The newspaper was published under difficult and illegal conditions. There was no printing equipment and paper, and the police were after us. Nevertheless, the newspaper started to disseminate the truth of the Fatherland Front. Now, some comrades are claiming that I was the first chief editor of the newspaper. But as you know, we had no payroll then and such a post was not envisaged at all. [laughter, applause] Still, I am proud of being one of the organizers of the newspaper, which continues today to disseminate the truth about the Fatherland Front. [applause]

Comrades, what has been the place of the Fatherland Front in our development during the last four decades? As history shows, the Fatherland Front was not a tactical move, but a long-range strategy and an historic necessity for Bulgaria. Under the banner of the Fatherland Front, the antifascist, democratic and progressive forces of the country united in the struggle against fascism and capitalism. Under the banner of the Fatherland Front a broad partisan movement developed. Under the banner of the Fatherland Front the workers class, allied with the workers, the peasants and the people's intelligentsia, relying on the decisive victories of the Soviet Army, implemented the 9 September socialist revolution. [applause]

The role of the Fatherland Front during the first years of freedom was also remarkable. The complex and difficult tasks in the area of the economy, domestic and foreign policy and ensuring the moral-political unity of the people in implementing the transition from capitalism to socialism required the efforts and ability not of one party, however strong, wise and heroic. Dimitrov himself used to stress that such a cause could only succeed and be finally implemented in the joint and collective activity of all social-patriotic strata and all democratic forces of the people, as well as all democratic-progressive parties. The Fatherland Front government was established in the country. The first government of the Fatherland Front included representatives of five parties, united on the Fatherland Front platform. They created everywhere organs of the Fatherland Front government with broad participation of nonparty members. This was peculiar for our conditioned pluralism, but it was not artificially created. It was a natural and historic phenomenon of the conditions prevailing at that time.

The first prime minister of free Bulgaria was Kimon Georgiev from the Zveno [pre-war configuration of Army officers and progressive public figures] bourgeoisi-political circle. The Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, the Social-Democratic Party and the Radical Party had their own ministers, deputies and mayors. The BCP was the leading political force. It achieved this position as a result of its selfless and consistent struggle and service of the working people during long decades.

Life, however, is in constant motion. The historic conditions are changing. The forms and tasks of the political struggle change too. The changes in the economy and the country's class structure were logically reflected in the composition, struggle and tasks of the Fatherland Front. Some of the members of the Social-Democratic Party joined the ranks of the Communist Party, and others the Fatherland Front. Zveno and the Radical Party voluntarily disbanded and also merged with the Fatherland Front. These parties' figures continued to work in the state management system within the Fatherland Front framework. They made their contribution to our sociopolitical development. The great figure Kimon Georgiev distinguished himself among them. He was a real patriot of the new Bulgaria, who as prime minister, minister and public figure selflessly worked to construct Fatherland Front Bulgaria and deservedly remains in the people's memory as a noted Bulgarian statesman. [applause]

During the decades of the struggle for freedom we worked and struggled together with the strong units of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union. These units, together with us, were tested in the fire of 1923. They were together with us during 1941-1944 -- the difficult years of the illegal struggle. Together with them we successfully attacked the monarcho-fascist government. The merit of Georgi Traykov, the noted political and state figure and leader of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, for the Fatherland Front successes is considerable. [applause] Under his leadership the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union was reconstructed and consolidated as one of the basic and constructive political forces of the Fatherland Front. He made a valuable contribution to building socialist Bulgaria. His name and cause will also remain forever in the memory of the people. [applause]

The Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, loyal to the ideas of socialism, is continuing to worthily implement its patriotic duty as a creative factor of our political system. Together with the BCP it continues to make its valuable contribution to implementing the internal and international policy of the country. In this context I would like to note the selfless activity of our combat Comrade Petur Tanchev in the cause of strengthening the unity between communists and united agrarians. [applause]

Today, among the delegates of our congress, is Comrade Tsola Dragoycheva, veteran of the revolutionary struggles, loyal daughter of the people, noted BCP figure, and the first main secretary of the Fatherland Front National Committee following liberation. [applause] She contributed greatly in constructing the Fatherland Front under illegal conditions and in developing and strenghtening the organization during the years of freedom.

Comrades, if we want to show the balance of the road traveled by the Fatherland Front, we must say: The Fatherland Front was and remains a remarkable example of creativity and a Marxist-Leninist solution to the concrete and historical problems of our country. It is a new and characteristic contribution of the BCP and our people to the theory and practice of socialism. It is our contribution to the treasure of the communist cause and struggle. [applause]

Comrades, I recently spoke at the Ninth Trade Union Congress and the 14th Congress of Komsomol. I then posed a number of questions related to implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress in the areas of economy, social policy, ideology and culture. Therefore, please allow me to review here some aspects of the work and participation of the Fatherland Front in developing socialist democracy in Bulgaria.

Lenin used to repeatedly stress that socialism could not be created by decrees from above. It could only be the cause of the masses led by the Communist Party and the result of their sociopolitical structure. This Marxist-Leninist postulate is incorporated in the basis of the April line of the party. Therefore, the 12th BCP Congress adopted new postulates and decisions for perfecting the political system of socialism and on further developing socialist democracy.

What are the basic directions of socialist democracy? We attribute particular importance to developing and perfecting representative democracy. The state-public and public-state principle, which has rendered fruitful results in the last decade, is a new phenomenon in our political life. First of all, this priniciple was introduced in the area of culture and contributed to our great cultural successes, to expanding the influence of culture among the people and to increasing the international prestige of Bulgarian culture. The state-public principle is already being applied in the area of public education, the education of our society. It was also applied in the area of production and in the activity of the National Agroindustrial Union, the economic associations and so forth which represent a voluntary alliance of producers. The state-public principle, in various forms, will have an ever-growing role. The main and moreimportant aspect of the state-public and the public-state principle is in expanding the social basis of the organs of representative democracy and in the broader participation of the working people in the decisionmaking process and adopting policy. A rich and multifaceted legislative activity on the basis of the new Constitution has developed. It corresponds to the qualitative changes in the social relations. What are the characteristics of this activity?

Basic changes were introduced in the activity of the legal structure of the representative organs of the people's government and in perfecting the activity of the national assembly and the entire state apparatus. The organs which have the right of legislative initiative have been increased. The rights of the National Assembly members and the entire representatives and people's councilors. These changes have encompassed all forms of activity, such as legislative initiatives and control over the implementation of the decisions of the representative organs. The new election law has incorporated the principle that unlimited candidates for deputies can be proposed in each constituency. The right of the party and social organizations to propose National Assembly deputy candidates does not exclude the voters' right of direct initiative and the principle of directly organizing [words indistinct] on the part of the voters.

In March 1982 the State Council adopted a decision on improving the legal services for the population and determining the norms of dealing with separate cases. Thus, the time and worries of more than one million have been spared. Basic changes in the criminal code have also been introduced, as well as in the procedural code and the law on punishment. They aim at strengthening the defense of socialist property and defending the life, property and dignity of citizens, as well as their rights and legal interests. These changes express with new force the humanism of our social system and its deep belief in man.

We are to work out a new labor code which will move us far forward in perfecting labor relations and the working democracy. A new civil code will also be worked out, as well as other legal documents. They will all unite the hopes of the party program and the postulates of the 12th BCP Congress. They will be the legal basis for regulating public life, and educating the people and increasing their socialist awareness.

The second direction is related to developing a direct democracy. As you know, the party attributes great importance not only to the economic but also to the political significance of the counterplan. We see the counterplan as an important manifestation of the development of direct democracy, because the working people will directly participate through the counterplan in the management of the national economy, and because only in this manner will the plan turn into the cause of millions of producers of material and spiritual goods.

We atrribute an outstanding importance to the conurbation systems and the municipal organs, as organs of the state government and forms of local self-management as well. They have great rights and duties so that they can solve the problems of the citizens of their territories.

The 12th BCP Congress pointed out the necessity of conducting local referendums for solving important questions of the conurbation systems and the municipal units. Is it not correct to precisely charge the Fatherland Front with the implementation of this task and this responsibility? [applause]

The new Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria was submitted to a nationwide discussion before it was adopted. The same applies to the new labor code, this true constitution of people's labor: It must be submitted to nationwide discussion.

Generally speaking, we must involve the working people more and more directly in the making of our laws. The enemies of socialism deny the democratic character of the people's government. They think that the involvement of the masses in administration will be to the detriment of socialism, and they rely on this. These are ideological speculations and simultaneously show political ingnorance.

Experience shows that the greater the political consciousness of the people, the more they participate in the handling of state affairs on a mass scale; the more the socialist system is strengthened, the better this system manifests its advantages. [applause]

It is not the involvement of the masses in administration, but on the contrary the separation of administration from the masses, that is leading to upheavals and crises. Is it not a fact that the development of a socialist democracy is leading to an even closer cohesion of the people around the April line; is it not a fact that there are no political conflicts and clashes in Bulgaria, that there are no organized political forces against the socialist development?

Thanks to our April policy, to its consistent implementation, we can say that the enemies of socialism in Bulgaria have no class basis, they have no social platform, they are isolated cases. It is in isolation as well as in loneliness that they are awating their end. [applause]

The fruitful results of communist education and of the political development of Bulgarian youths are brilliant demonstrations of the strength of socialist democracy. We are aware of this fact: Our class enemies hope that the younger generation, which have not participated in the struggle against capitalism and fascism at all, will feel emotionally free of communist ideas and principles. You must judge for yourselves: The greater the trust of our party and our society in young people, the more their rights and responsibilities are being enhanced -- the more deeply and emotionally young people are mastering the values of our ideology, the more selflessly and loyally our youths are working for the triumph of the communist ideal. [applause]

Bulgarian youth today is the result of the development of socialist democracy, and it is the pride of the political system of socialism. [applause]

The third trend is linked to the development of the economic basis of socialist democracy. As Marxists-Leninists we are opposed to the idea of an abstract political democracy which has no economic basis whatsoever. This system can be effective only if it is based on solid economic foundations, when it relies on the very process of production. Political democracy for us has a value only if it extends the opportunities of social labor and of the lofty initiatives of the working people, only if it gives possibilities to workers collectives to work for social benefits and for a better solution of collective and individusal problems. How can we describe the new qualitative changes which were introduced by the 12th BCP Congress into the economic development of our democracy?

Above all, I am talking about the decision to introduce the new economic approach and its mechanism. This approach gives to the worker, to the working man, a right to vote, a right to participate in the accomplishment of economic tasks, as well as the right to participate in the distribution of benefits. At the same time, this approach entrusted the working man with great responsibilities about his own participation in labor, but also about the fate of his enterprise and of the brigade of which he is a member. I am also talking about the new tenet of the party regarding the workers collective as master of socialist property. This greatly increases the rights and duties of the working individual and of the workers collective. The more creatively the collective fulfills its rights and duties, as the master of socialist property, the greater the opportunities of the working individual are to exert an impact upon the policy of his enterprises, as well as upon state policy.

The enterprise, the workers collective, the conurbation system, the community -- this is where the life of people is taking place. This is where they are resolving the main questions of their work and daily life. The increase of the rights and responsibilities of the workers collective, of the conurbation system, is one of the decisive methods of more widely expanding socialist democracy in our country.

Much has been accomplished in implementing these vitally important, new decisions in the workers collectives, as well as in the municipalities and communities. However, there is still much to be done. The municipalities have no auxiliary enterprises, no workshops and other services; they are not yet receiving credits from banks on advantageous conditions for organizing production-economic organizational activities. The question of tax exemptions for such activities has not yet been resolved and so forth. Yes, these are some of the difficulties encountered along the path of applying the new economic approach and its mechanism. We should, however, not forget the bureaucratic phenomena which are creating artificial barriers for enterprises. Our successes are evident. However, this is no reason to disregard the shortcomings and weaknesses in our political life and the negative phenomena in our social development.

Very often citizens are sent running to different administrative offices. Their legitimate demands are not being satisfied. Disregard and neglect are manifested with regard to their recommendations and proposals. There are many cases where citizens are deceived with vain promises. In order to satisfy one or the other need of a village, a district, or a town, people from the provinces are obliged to travel to the capital, to the central organs, because their problems have not been resolved by the respective local organs. Is it not high time that the Fatherland Front should even more irreconcilably struggle against these shortcomings and injustices?

It is now particularly important to give political guarantees for the development of the economic basis of socialst democracy.

What does this mean? This means to entrust the Bulgarian trade unions with the task of being the social guarantor in the correct application of the new economic mechanism, in observing the new rights and duties stemming from the position of the workers collective as master of socialist property.

This means that the Dimitrov Komsomol should be the social guarantor of the party policy for the every-growing progress and increasingly effective self-manifestation of young people, for an increasingly active role of young people in our social life.

This means that the Fatherland Front must be assigned the task of perfecting its coordinating functions and widely cooperating with the other social organizations and state organs, of being a social guarantor for the correct functioning and consolidation of the role and importance of municipalities, conurbation systems and local people's government organs.

Important tasks for each Fatherland Front organization, for each Fatherland Front leadership from the bottom to the top stem from this. I will merely dwell on four of these tasks. They are as follows:

In the first place it is necessary for the Fatherland Front to contribute optimally to transforming the conurbation systems into full-fledged territorial units having energetic and competent leadership. They must be capable of resolving the problems connected with the work and daily life of the population and with the people's needs. We rely even more on the Fatherland Front as regards the organization of self-sufficiency, as regards the important of public services and of all other economic activities of an auxiliary and service character.

It would perhaps be correct if Fatherland Front organizations in cooperation with municipalities should assume the task of organizing the labor of pensioners, as well as the tasks of workers and specialists in after-work hours in the field of public services.

In the second place, the participation of the Fatherland Front must be more active in connection with informing the people's masses and in opinion research. The Fatherland Front must take into consideration the needs and interests of the masses; it must be concerned with improving the working people's social activities. To inform the people on the activities of economic, state and other organs and organizations, asking the people for their opinions, is not a question of good manners, but a method of involving people in the management of production, of society and of their own personal needs.

It is of particular importance to us to know how people live, how they think about their own lives, about their work, about their daily way of life. What do they think is going well in the workers collective, and especially what do they think is not working properly? What are they looking for, what do they need and cannot find? These are questions of concern to them which they cannot resolve for themselves. What are their proposals, what are their recommendations to the state and to other organs and so forth? We must have a uniform and well coordinated system for analyzing public opinion to make it possible for us to keep our fingers on the people's pulse. In this respect the Fatherland Front is called upon to participate to a great extent.

In the third place, the relations of all leading organs and leaders with the working people must become even closer. Years ago we assumed that if a leader did not tour the country 15 or 20 times a month on the average, he had separated himself from us. Perhaps there was something too extreme about this rule, but the other extreme is no better either. We cannot help but admit that there are enough leaders today who for months do not go to the provinces, who do not visit the workers collectives and who are not closely acquainted with the problems and worries of the people. I think the Fatherland Front, the trade unions and the Komsomol can take the initiative in this respect as well. A project must be worked out to promote permanent contacts of all leading and state functionaries with the people's masses, a project which perhaps should be submitted to the National Assembly.

In the fourth place, strict and uncompromising measures must be adopted against all those who are undermining the process of development of socialist democracy, against all those who are misbehaving toward citizens, against those who are violating discipline and who fail to fulfill their duties. Greater strictness is required from the people and the public for the preservation and observance of democratic procedures and norms in social management organs. We must also be uncompromising toward those who fail to fulfill their obligations as regards the implementation of decisions adopted and as regards important responsibilities in this respect. Such violations are among the most dangerous manifestations that weaken socialist discipline, and hence, that weaken socialist democracy.

I am probably exaggerating a little, but in certain links a situation has been created under which responsibility is sought only after a crime has been committed. An end must be put to this state of affairs. A socialist country should not have leading organs or individual citizens who do not do their work properly and who fail to implement adopted decisions and instructions. In a socialist country this should not go unnoticed. A truly nationwide control is needed in this respect, as the 12th BCP Congress has also decided.

The Fatherland Front has earned great credit in this respect. Nevertheless, comrades, the Fatherland Front would even further enhance its role in social life if it participated even more actively and independently, jointly with the organs of state and of people's control, in creating an atmosphere of intolerance with regard to any violations whatsoever of socialist, democratic order. [applause]

Comrades, in the perfection of socialist democracy, the main and decisive role will be played by the BCP and by its leading force to increasing its strength of conviction, in improving its methods of work and their efficiency. We are attaching even greater importance to the Fatherland Front, to the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, to the trade unions and to the Komsomol, to the state organs and to all social organizations.

We have full confidence and we will continue to have full confidence in the political, professional and social qualities and virtues of all those thousands of citizens who are not party members. As long as they are patriots, as long as they are ready to serve as an inexhaustible source in leading cadres in our entire political and economic system. To put it briefly: The development of socialist democracy means that the people's masses should be increasingly transformed from an object of social administration into a subject of this administration, and should increasingly participate on a mass scale every day in the administration.

From this rostrum I would like to repeat as follows: Our democracy is truly a nationwide, socialist democracy. It is a democracy of people liberated from exploitation, a democracy of people who are the masters of their country, who are building their present and future themselves. This is a democracy under which all people have the opportunity to work, study, live in peace and confidently look forward to the future.

This is a democracy which is constantly expanding and improving to perfection along with the development of society. This democracy is a guarantee for uncovering and most comprehensively utilizing all advantages of the socialist system over capitalism. It is no coincidence that Western propaganda is making such malicious efforts to slander socialist democracy. Some of them are even trying to give us lessons in democracy. Our people, however, cannot accept such lessons from people who are conducting a policy to the detriment of their own peoples, who are violating the norms of international law. [applause]

Comrades, in the history and in the present development of the Fatherland Front a great truth is revealing itself. Under the leadership of the BCP the Fatherland Front is uniting the Bulgarian people, it is consolidating their moral-political unity. We delegates to this Congress, or at least most of us, know what class struggle is. Perhaps this particularly applies to us who have lived through bad and good times. However, we particularly appreciate the unity of the Bulgarian people. One of the greatest achievements of socialism, which we are proud of, is the new relationship existing between the workers class, the peasants and the people's intelligentsia. This relationship is one of comradeship, cooperation and mutual help. In recent years we have elevated hundreds of our villages to towns. The question is not about the mere ceremony of elevation, as some people may think. The question is that profound, economic, social and cultural measures, as well as measures to develop towns, are being implemented in our villages and towns. There are changes in the economy and way of life, there are changes in the people's consciousness and in their way of life. Class and social differences are increasingly disappearing; the differences between towns and villages are fading.

From year to year we are advancing toward a society of social uniformity as it appears from the party program. This is a manifestation of our unity, of the unity of our socialist nation. This is the unity of people who are equal, of citizens from different groups and strata of the population. This unity is permeated by the common noble feelings of socialist patriotism and internationalism. This is confirmed by the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria which envisages equal rights and equal duties for all citizens.

We must preserve this unity as the apple of our eyes; we must enrich and develop it. It must be one of the basic political tasks of the Fatherland Front. [applause]

In all our educational and ideological work we must stress as follows: The Bulgarian citizens are united as a people and a nation by socialism, by the cause of the BCP and of its April policy, by the efforts of the Fatherland Front and of all other political forces for the triumph of socialism on Bulgarian soil. [applause]

We are united by our infinite loyalty to Bulgarian-Soviet fraternity, to the great Soviet people and to the Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union. [applause]

We are united by the fact that we belong to the family of fraternal socialist countries and peoples, by our solidarity with the international workers and communist movement. We are united by our solidarity with the fighters for freedom, for social progress and for peace throughout the world.

We are united by the destiny of the Bulgarian native land. We love our motherland, we are devoted to it. Here on this land we were born and reared. Here on this land we have achieved progress. Here is paradise for us. There is no paradise elsewhere, and there cannot be. [stormy applause]

Yes, we are united because we have a common goal, the goal of all Bulgarian citizens and of all the people -- the goal of communism. [applause]

I wish you, dear comrades, and all Fatherland Front members, with all my heart, new successes in your noble work to implement the decisions of the Ninth Fatherland Front Congress.

Long live and strengthen the socialist moral and political unity of the Bulgarian people. Let us proceed to new victories in building a mature socialist society, in the further prosperity of our beloved motherland -- the People's Republic of Bulgaria. [stormy and prolonged applause, chants]

GREEK PRIME MINISTER PAPANDREOU VISITS

Arrives in Sofia

AU241207 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1143 GMT on 24 June carries a 14-minute live relay from Sofia airport of the arrival of Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece.

The announcer describes the arrival of Comrade Todor Zhivkov and of the other officials. A brass band march is heard and Todor Zhivkov approaches the plane and meets Andreas Papandreou. The national anthems of the two countries are played. Todor Zhivkov and Andreas Papandreou greet a military detachment present at the airport.

The announcer says that the following Bulgarian leaders attended the welcoming ceremony: Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Milko Balev, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov and Kiril Zarev.

The announcer describes the friendly relations and economic cooperation between the two countries. Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Andreas Papandreou take the salute at the ceremonial marchpast of the Army detachment.

The live relay ends at 1157 GMT without speeches being made.

Official Talks Begin

AU241643 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece, arrived in Bulgaria today on an official friendly visit. At Sofia

airport he was welcomed by Todor Zhivkov and other officials. Comrade Todor Zhivkov later received Andreas Papandreou at the Boyana residence. Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, also took part in the talks. The official talks between Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and Andreas Papandreou then began. Comrades Grisha Filipov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov and other officials, as well as the officials accompanying the Greek guest, also took part in the talks.

More on Talks

AU241845 Sofia BTA in English 1837 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, June 24 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council and Mr Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece, started their talks here with a discussion of the international situation. They expressed their concern over the present complicated international situation. The two leaders stressed the necessity of maintaining and continuing the process of detente, the need of terminating the arms race and the need of taking efficient disarmament measures.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Andreas Papandreou are of the opinion that the averting of a future thermo-nuclear war requires the efforts of all the countries and peoples. They expressed support for the idea of setting up nuclear-free zones in Europe and in the Balkans. The two leaders informed each other of the socio-economic development of Bulgaria and Greece.

The Bulgarian party to the talks was represented by: the chairman of the Ministerial Council, Mr Grisha Filipov; the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Petur Mladenov; the chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, Mr Pencho Kubadinski.

The Greek party to the talks was represented by: minister of foreign affairs, Mr Ioannis Kharalambopoulos; the deputy minister of coordination, Mr Ioannis (Potakis); and the deputy minister of the press and news, Mr (Dimitris Maroudas).

Mr Todor Zhivkov awarded Mr Andreas Panandreou with the order of "Stara Planina" with ribbon for his contribution to the development of Bulgaro-Greek relations.

Leaders Arrive in Varna

AU250940 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece, laid wreaths at the Georgi Dimitrov mausoleum today and paid his respects to his memory. The highranking guest and those accompanying him expressed their reverance for the cause of the Bulgarian people's great son.

A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. The ceremony was attended by Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, as well as by Nikolay Todorov and Andonis Nomikos, ambassadors of the two countries.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece, who is paying an official and friendly visit to our country, arrived this morning in Varna. After the welcoming ceremonies Comrade Todor Zhivkov, Andreas Papandreou and the officials accompanying them, left for the government residence.

SOVIET MINISTER BALMONT CONCLUDES TALKS, DEPARTS

AU221207 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Jun 82 p 2

[Unattributed report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] Boris Balmont, USSR minister of the machine tool and tool building industry, who paid a visit to the CSSR at the invitation of CSSR Minister of General Engineering Pavol Bahyl, departed for home on Saturday. The two ministers discussed the directions of further intensifying economic and scientific and technical cooperation. During his working visit to the CSSR, Minister Balmont inspected some important engineering enterprises engaged in the production of machine tools and forming machines. In conclusion of his stay in the CSSR, he was received by CSSR Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek.

POLISH JOURNALISTS' DELEGATION DEPARTS

AU230855 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Jun 82 p 2

"CTK, RP"-signed report: "On Cooperation Between Czechoslovak and Polish Journalists"]

[Excerpt] A delegation of the Union of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic led by its chairman K. Krzyzagorski conferred on Monday with representatives of the General Secretariat of the International Organization of Journalists and the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists. The same day in the evening the delegation departed home.

The Union of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic was established in March 1982 and comprises more than 4,000 press, radio and television employees.

FRENCH CP DELEGATION VISIT, TALKS REPORTED

23 June Arrival

LD231752 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] At the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee an official delegation of the French CP led by Maxime Gremetz member of the Politburo and secretary of the French CP Central Committee, arrived in our homeland today.

Members of the delegation are Pierre Juquin, member of the French CP Politburo, Rolande Perlicen, member of the French CP Central Committee and Jean-Charles (Niege), administrative secretary of the International Department of the French CP Central Committee.

At Ruzyne Airport in Prague the delegation of the French CP was welcomed by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Jan Fojtk, secretary of the party Central Committee Committee and other party representatives. The negotiations opened today.

The two delegations informed each other on the situation in their parties and tasks which they are facing in implementing the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and 24th French CP Congress. They also spoke about the possibilities of further expanding and deepening cooperation between the two communist parties. They paid attention to the current situation in the world and the situation in the international and communist movement.

Meeting, Departure

LD241454 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received in Prague today the delegation of the French CP headed by Maxime Gremetz, Politburo member and secretary of its Central Committee. Present at the meeting was Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other party representatives.

Comrade Gustav Husak briefed the French guests on the results achieved by the working people of our country in implementing the program of building an advanced socialist society in accordance with the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress. In a comradely and friendly conversation an exchange of views on the situation in the two countries took place. The two sides stressed their interest in developing close mutual cooperation in the struggle for peace, disarmament, democracy and socialism. They also spoke about topical issues of the current international situation and they particularly stressed the need, importance and urgency for joint actions by all peaceful forces in the struggle to avert the danger of nuclear war and in the effort for disarmament. They also noted that the two sides strive to use the existing possibilities for further development of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and France.

CONCLUSION OF CSSR-ITALIAN CSCE TALKS REPORTED

AU221150 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 19 Jun 82 p 2

[CTK Rome dispatch: "Resolve Conflicts by Negotiations"]

[Text] Rome, CTK -- This Thursday the talks between the delegation of the Czechoslovak Committee for European Security and Cooperation, led by the committee's chairman, Bohuslav Kucera, deputy chairman of the CSSR's Federal Assembly, on the one hand, and the representatives of the Italian Forum for European Security and Cooperation, headed by Senator Luigi Graneli, were concluded in Rome.

In a press release adopted toward the end of the negotiations, it is said, among other things, that the two delegations registered [konstatovali] the worsening international situation in the world. Despite differences in opinions on certain questions, the two delegations agreed, in reference to the Helsinki Final Act, on the need to resolve the current crises in the world through negotiations and by political means and to work for support of a return to international detente and a strengthening of trust among states, in harmony with their alliance commitments.

DZUR-LED ARMY DELEGATION DEPARTS MONGOLIA

LD250842 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Excerpt] A delegation of Czechoslovak People's Army, led by Army General Artin Dzur, minister of national defense, has left Ulaanbaatar by air for home.

During the official visit at invitation on the Mongolian minister of defense the guests were received by the highest Mongolian representative Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal.

NORMALIZATION IN POLISH CABLE PLANT REPORTED

AU241450 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 18 Jun carries on page 6 a 700-word Warsaw dispatch by Jan Lipavsky, entitled "On a Visit to a Cable-Producing Plant: Complacency Is Foreign to Them." The dispatch describes a visit to the Ozarow cable plant in Poland, where "90 percent of employees used to be in 'Solidarity' and the bosses from Warsaw used to feel quite at home."

"They did everything to make the 2,400 employees think as they thought.... They succeeded in making many PZPR members hand in their membership card. Out of the 417 party members prior to 1980, only 195 remained. And they were all elderly people, with ample experience of life, but only 30 percent of them were workers..." the dispatch notes.

It then quotes Stanislaw Pietrzela, secretary of the PZPR basic organization in the plant, on the need to continue screening the party members, since "three of the seven workshop organizations are almost incapable of making decisions, since a good half of the members simply do not come to meetings..." The other secretary, Adam Szanda, is quoted on the need to "replace committees of workshop organizations," because "we still do not have the right people in the right places...."

Both secretaries reportedly believe that a "part of the employees should be roused from their lethargy" and that "it is difficult to win people today for public and social activity. Some are disgusted by the fact that in the past they had engaged in such activities, and in the end their work was for nothing: 'Solidarity' came and everything broke up...."

The dispatch then notes that some people in the plant believe that the worst is behind them, since the employees are pitching in, and domestic raw materials are being used instead of imported ones (in 1979 the imports are said to have amounted to Z20 million, this year to Z4 million with identical production figures); however, Secretary Pietrzela is reported as saying that only some of the employees are involved in the drive, and that "quite a few young people simply want to leave," mostly because of housing difficulties.

The Civil Committee of National Revival in the plant, the dispatch continues, consists of "members of the branch trade unions and 'Solidarity' members, Catholics and atheists, retired and young workers, Communists and nonmembers of the party, "and is headed by Engineer Szmidt, a nonmember. The committee is to stimulate "production for export, the handling of materials" and so forth.

The dispatch concludes by reporting that "somebody" in the plant spoke of the growing trust enjoyed by the plant's basic party organization.

FRG COMMUNIST DISCUSSES FRG-CSSR RELATIONS

AU221509 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 19 June carries on page 4 a 1,000-word "reprint" of an article by Herbert Mies, chairman of the FRG Communist Party, originally published in the "8-page joint special issue of RUDE PRAVO and the ORBIS press agency's weekly NEUES PRAGER PRESSE in German," which is to be "distributed toward the end of this week" at the "festivities of the German Communist Party's newspaper in Duisburg." Mies' article, entitled "The CSSR, a Country of Peace and Work," is reprinted by RUDE PRAVO under the heading "The Confession of a Representative of the German Communist Party: The CSSR, a Country of Peace and Friendship." The German issue is, RUDE PRAVO says, meant to "contribute toward expanding the progressive West German public's knowledge" of the CSSR, "its politics, culture, economy, science and technology, its peace movement, tourism and sports."

Mies' article scores the Pentagon for "daily proclaiming new plans for feverish armament"; notes increasing unemployment in the world; compares imperialism's warmongering policy with socialism's peace-loving one; lists the achievements of socialism in the CSSR, and calls the "problems and tasks facing the workers class" in the CSSR "difficulties which follow from the path forward" and "problems accompanying the development of the socialist human society."

Mies then recalls visits and talks to prominent CSSR representatives and the prominent role played by Communists in the CSSR, to whom "we are bound by solidarity and friendship. The revolutionary German and Czechoslovak workers movements have a long tradition of joint fighting; they are united by a joint world outlook.

"We Communists have contributed toward the FRG Government's having to accede at the beginning of the seventies to a contractual recognition of the invalidity of the Munich diktat and to renounce its territorial claims toward Czechoslovakia."

"This was a great success for our country's peace-loving and progressive forces. This was possible thanks solely to the substantial changes in favor of socialism, changes which occurred after the nations' liberation from facism," Mies says, and continues: "The conclusion of the FRG-CSSR treaty in Prague in 1973 ended, in an internationally legal form, the policy of territorial claims against the Czechoslovak neighbor," Mies states, "and at the same time it was a significant step in German-Czechoslovak relations." As in the past, Mies points out, "relations toward the CSSR are one of the criteria of the FRG's foreign policy, a yardstick of its goodwill to live in peace and good-neighborly relations. We are reviewing with misgivings how the ruling circles in our country are frustrating the possibilities of improving relations with the CSSR. The incorrigible revanchists are still permitted, despite the treaty commitments, to raise claims against CSSR territory and to continue to maintain the hostile attitudes of German imperialism, which was always to our country's detriment."

Mies then emphasizes that "it is impossible to develop good-neighborliness with the CSSR with American missiles at one's back" and voices his conviction that it is an "important democratic and class duty to spread the real truth" about the CSSR "among the working people in our country." Mies then calls for "consistent opposition" to "anticommunist lies, to the distortion of truth and to the prejudices disseminated by the ruling capitalist circles" in the interests of peace; he states that "the CPCZ and also together with it other political parties and the government" of the CSSR "wish peace and good-neighborly relations with the FRG and its working people. We will continue striving to make good-neighborliness a lasting reality, to make friendship between our people develop and strengthen," Mies concludes.

U.S. EXPANSION OF TRADE EMBARGO CRITICIZED

AU221531 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Jun 82 p 4

[CTK Washington dispatch: "Violation of the Final Act: The U.S. President Has Expanded the Embargo"]

[Text] Washington (CTK) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan announced Friday night the extension and further expansion of the embargo on deliveries of equipment for the construction of the gas pipeline from the USSR to Western Europe which he imposed at the end of last year. According to his decision, the embargo is being expanded to include equipment produced by subsidiaries [of U.S. companies abroad] or other foreign firms under U.S. licenses.

Reagan used as a pretext for this step the "situation in Poland." Its openly declared objective is to increase the cost and to delay the construction of the gas pipeline. In the background of Reagan's embargo is the attempt to aggravate East-West relations in Europe, which should establish political conditions for NATO's feverish pursuit of armaments. Last but not least, Washington is trying to make West European countries dependent on U.S. energy deliveries.

Reagan's decision to "tighten the embargo" is a flagrant violation of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The U.S. President made it after a session of the National Security Council and thereby answered the requests of the U.S. Caterpillar tractor and General Electric companies to lift the embargo.

By means of this decision, Washington wants to complicate as much as possible the construction of this large project, after President Reagan's failure during his European trip to make the West European allies cancel the concluded contracts with the USSR. As was noted by a commentator of the U.S. ABC television network, President Reagan has made another step harming Soviet-American relations. The expansion of the discriminatory measures, the ABC network stressed, at the same time directly damages the interests of the West European countries that had signed contracts with the Soviet Union and must fulfill the obligations arising from them.

LENART ADDRESS TO BRATISLAVA AKTIV REPORTED

LD212318 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Today's aktiv in Bratislava was devoted to the role of legal education and legal propaganda in forming the socialist way of life. Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, spoke in the discussion about the role of creatively developing the tasks of legal education and propaganda and above all pointed to the significance of prevention in this sphere. He also assessed highly the need for an active implementation of law in raising the standard in the disciplines of management, control, labor, planning and finance. He paid particular attention to further strengthening the formation of social relations in the conditions of advanced socialist society.

COLOTKA ATTENDS SLOVAK NATIONAL COUNCIL SESSION

LD241304 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] The fifth meeting of the Slovak National Council being held in Bratislava today is attended by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier. The deputies are discussing the draft state final account for 1981 and a Slovak Government report on intentions to improve the living environment of towns and villages in the electoral programs of the National Front in 1981-85.

LENART ATTENDS BRATISLAVA PARTY MEETING

LD241418 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] The Bratislava city party committee, which is meeting in Bratislava today, is analyzing topical tasks of communist education in the Slovak Socalist Republic's capital in light of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL congress. Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CPSL Central Committee first secretary, is attending the session.

FOJTIK, LUCAN ATTEND RADIO AWARD CEREMONY

LD241504 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] The prizes of the Czechoslovak radio for 1981 were presented at Hrzan Palace in Prague today. They were presented to Luis Hernan (Paraona), editor-commentator of the foreign broadcast section; Hana Hrzalova, deputy director of the Institute for Czech and World Literature of the Czechoslovak Academy of Scientists; meritorious artist Darina Lasciakova, editor of the music broadcast section of the Czechoslovak radio in Bratislava; meritorious artist Milan Maly, chief choir master of the Czechoslovak radio choir; and national artist Martin Ruzek, member of the drama section of the national theater in Prague. Jan Risko, director general of Czechoslovak radio, thus highly assessed their outstanding labor and creative successes, their long years of cooperation with the radio and their merits in the development of radio programs.

Present at the festive ceremony were Jan Tojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Mataj Lucan, federal deputy premier, and other representatives of our political, public and cultural life.

Jan Risko, director general of the Czechoslovak radio, at the same time announced the results and presented 11 prizes, 10 honorary certificates and 3 special prices for reporter-editor and propaganda programs in 1981.

WARSAW CITY, VOIVODSHIP CURFEW TO BE LIFTED 1 JUL

LD241752 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] According to the press spokesman for the mayor of Warsaw, the authorities have established that the citizens in the capital have distinctly improved their observance of law and public order lately. In this connection, the voivodship defense committee has been examining this matter and has decided that there are suitable conditions for the lifting of curfew in Warsaw and in the Warsaw Voivodship as of 1 July. The meeting has also examined the possibility of reopening the temporarily closed youth clubs as of 1 July.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES INFORMATION POLICY 18 JUNE

AU231750 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19-20 Jun 82 p 1

[PAP report: "Meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] On 18 June the PZPR Central Committee Politburo acquainted itself with an appraisal of the activity of the mass media of information and propaganda.

It was said that the press, radio and television are fulfilling the program tasks that have been laid down by the party since 13 December, 1981. It was stressed that this activity is difficult, responsible and aimed at achieving social confidence. At the same time, this work involves a battle against hostile subversion, which is exploiting the difficult sociopolitical situation in our country in order to sow confusion and unrest.

It was said that the activity of editors and journalists is an exceptionally important element in ideological and political activity and upbringing, in economic education and in promoting citizens' initiative, activity and discipline. It is also a form of consultation on important social and economic matters. It was stressed that more attention must be paid to effective action, which involves honest information, convincing argument, reacting quickly to matters concerning people as a whole and individually, and the presentation of the country's most important matters to the people.

It was stressed that the existing model for the press, radio and television should be improved, and greater attention devoted to varying the way these media act. The local press, whose importance and role have grown considerably, should be strengthened. Delivery of the press should be improved, particularly to rural areas.

The Politburo acquainted itself with the changes that are appearing on the publishing market. An appraisal was made of such phenomenon as the drop in the number of people reading the press. The material base of the press, radio and television was looked at, and undertakings aimed at improving the working conditions of editors and journalists were discussed.

The Politburo acquainted itself with the press bill, which has been prepared by the government codifying commission in accordance with the resolution of the Ninth PZPR Congress. It was said that this important document should be submitted to wide social consultation.

GOVERNMENT, EPISCOPATE MEET, DISCUSS POPE'S VISIT

LD250132 Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 24 June -- Government-Episcopate Commission meets -- The joint commission of representatives of the Polish Government and Episcopate held its successive meeting here today to discuss the conditions of Pope John Paul II's visit to Poland.

The talks will be continued, a communique said.

ZSMP MAIN ADMINISTRATION HOLDS PLENUM 16 JUN

PM240925 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 17 Jun 82 pp 1-2

[Zenon Kulej and Andrzej Roginski report: "Young Intelligentsia"]

[Excerpt] On Wednesday, 16 June, the seventh plenary session of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP] Main Administration took place in Warsaw with the participation of Prof Hieronim Kubiak, member of the PZPR Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Waldemar Winkel, member of the ZSL Presidium and secretary of the ZSL Supreme Committee; Alfred Beszterda, member of the SD Presidium and secretary of the SD Central Committee; and representatives of the central state administration. ZSMP Main Administration Chairman Jerzy Jaskiernia was in the chair.

It was the last ZSMP Main Administration session prior to the Ninth PZPR Central Committee plenum and the last of a series of meetings during which discussions were held and solutions considered to problems relating to all groups of young people belonging to the ZSMP. This time, discussions were held on the intelligentsia, young people working in cities and rural areas, students, and secondary school pupils and teachers. The participants in the discussions devoted much time to problems concerning young engineering, technical and scientific cadres as well as creative artists, cultural workers, journalists, doctors and administration workers.

In principle, all speakers supported the fundamental thesis that it is impossible to extricate the country from the present crisis without the intelligentsia's help and participation. Lt Janusz Bedkowski supported this thesis most comprehensively. He also recalled the intelligentsia's ancillary role with respect to the main social classes, namely workers and peasants. The crisis which we are now experiencing, Henryk Sztomberski stated, is a crisis caused by a decline in values whose restoration must to a considerable extent become the task of the young intelligentsia.

Mentioning Huta Stalowa Wola as an example, Jerzy Augustyn dealt with the subject of promotion policy with respect to young people. Executive posts in Huta Stalowa Wola are now held by people who have worked for that enterprise for a long or a very long time. Youth, the speaker stated, should not be an obstacle to the fulfillment of professional ambition. The best engineering and technical cadre should be promoted fairly, that is, in accordance with his skills and potential. This view was shared by Aleksander Terlecki, who stated that the small cars plant in Bielsko-Biala employs a high proportion of intellectuals. For instance, engineers are employed there as foremen. One engineer in seven works in a capacity inconsistent with his speciality and one in seven in a job in which he is not interested. These are examples of bad cadre policy. Despite assurances that a cadre reform would be implemented simultaneously with the economic reform, it has not been implemented. This has led to an atmosphere of ill will and lack of interest among young people. Aleksander Terlecki advocated, among other things, coordination of the training structure with the structure of economic requirements.

An opportunity has now arisen for breaking the present deadlock in the youth movement, Ryszard Slowinski stated. Young people should be persuaded -- they expect unbiased social and historical knowledge. In 1982, young people are sensitive to any propaganda falsehood. Students assess the situation in the country from the viewpoint of the situation prevailing among the community. The need for joint responsibility for the country's future must be based on cooperation with the authorities. Young people see socialism as a beautiful but unreal idea. They recall former crises and use them as arguments. In the face of the phenomena of criticism as well as internal emigration, it is necessary to disclose the truth about modern times, concealing nothing. Student circles will not tolerate political vacuum. This was fully realized by the people responsible for so-called independent publications. This is why members of our ZSMP organization have decided to set up philosophy, psychology and sociology clubs.

Jerzy Lewandowski, among others, referred to this subject when he stated that everything possible should be done to free young people's activities. The country needs new thought and must therefore reach out for it. This question is also connected with young people's participation in representative bodies.

At the local level, Henryk Niezbecki stated, the so-called intelligentsia consists of health service workers, teachers and state officials. What is now happening at universities will in the future benefit rural areas. But will a doctor go to a rural locality if he cannot be housed there? Will we be able to persuade university graduates to become social workers if they have to seek additional earnings? It is necessary to maintain continuity among organizations to enable former students to join the ZSMP. We continue timidly to ignore the role played by the rural intelligentsia even though it is an opinion-forming group. We also overlook the need for creating positive incentives which would encourage intellectuals to seek work in rural areas. The renewal of the Polish countryside largely depends on the fulfillment of these postulates.

The Main Administration adopted a resolution which determines the ZSMP's tasks among the young intelligentsia as well as a resolution condemning Israeli aggression against Lebanon. Furthermore, it appointed a committee which is to prepare materials for the ninth PZPR Central Committee plenum. The plenum also made changes in its membership.

The seventh ZSMP Main Administration plenum resolution states, among other things, that the union is to take steps aimed at ensuring that the young intelligentsia -- including those who are not members of the organization -- can influence the shaping of the socialist system of values as well as the bases for the acceptance of the socialist political formula by the younger generation. So it will also seek to ensure that the daily and vocational problems facing young people, including the young intelligentsia, are resolved with their participation and that their potential is utilized at the same time. The resolution discusses the tasks confronting the entire organization as well as young intellectual circles.

Among the tasks facing the intelligentsia during the implementation of the union's program the following problems are especially apparent: The question of equalizing the educational chances of young people of working class and peasant origin as well as their chances with respect to participation in cultural activities, conditions for starting vocational work, the extension of young people's share in power and in the development of political culture and the minimizing of the social and economic costs of implementing the economic reform which will fall on the shoulders of young workers. Furthermore, the resolution emphasizes the need to create preconditions for positive incentives which would encourage young intellectuals to engage in work and to live in rural areas.

PZPR POLITBURO MEMBERS ADDRESS VARIOUS MEETINGS

Olszowski at Szczecin

LD242154 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Stefan Olszowski participated in the plenum of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Szczecin which dealt with topical issues related to interparty and ideological work. Taking the floor, the Central Committee secretary spoke on problems connected with current party activities. He considered that the most important problems are the leading role of the party, consolidating the party's ideological life and strengthening the party's influence on society. In his speech Stefan Olszowski also dealt with some aspects of Solidarity's activities. Among other things, he stated that it was not an accident that the Solidarity extremists concentrated their strongest attack on the country's western and northern territories, especially Gdansk, Wroclaw and Szczecin. Stefan Olszowski stated that the voivodship party organization came out of the battle hardened and with possibilities for further effective action in the Szczecin area.

During his visit to Sczcecin Stefan Olszowski also met the editorial staff of GLOS SZCZECINSKI, a daily which celebrates its 35th jubilee, and representatives of the Szczecin journalist circles.

Messner Meets Silesia Students

LD250720 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Problems of the academic milieu of the Silesian higher education establishments were today the subject of a meeting between Zbigniew Messner, member of the PZPR committee, and representatives of the youth studying at higher education establishments in this region.

Rectors, secretaries of committees of higher educational establishments and representatives of students organizations and clubs took part in the meeting. Conditioning factors and realities in which the contemporary generation of students acquires professional knowledge, civic training and sociopolitical culture were also spoken of. It was emphasized that educational programs must better meet the real needs of the national economy. Many important social issues of the students' lives were also touched upon.

Orzechowski Speaks at Warsaw

LD241558 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Today's ideological conference of the party aktiv of the capital and Warsaw Voivodship enterprises, teachers, and lecturers of institutes of sociopolitical sciences of higher educational establishments was devoted to forming the Poles' historical consciousness.

Taking the floor during the conference, Prof Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Central Committee secretary, stated that among segments of society myths and stereotypes are cultivated and fanned. National complexes and errors of past years are surfacing, including errors in the area of popularizing the activities of the party and government. The party is aware, stated Marian Orzechowski, that on this question there will be a long and stubborn struggle.

Successive scientific reports as well as discussion focused on ideological aspects of the history of People's Poland and of celebrating the 100th anniversary of the Polish workers' movement.

Orzechowski at Legnica

AU231751 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Jun 82 p 2

[Zbigniew Zawada PAP report: "Meeting of the Youth Aktivs in Legnica"]

[Text] On 19 June, a meeting of the youth aktivs of the Legnica Voivodship took place. The meeting was connected with preparations for the Ninth PZPR Central Committee plenum, which will be entirely devoted to problems of the young generation. Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Central Committee secretary, took part, as well as Jerzy Wilk, first secretary of the Legnica Voivodship PZPR Committee.

During the talks, representatives from the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, Union of Rural Youth, the Polish Scouts Association and voluntary work associations discussed the most important subjects which ought to be looked into during the coming PZPR Central Committee plenum. Among these subjects is the matter of speeding up housing construction. Many demands were put forward concerning the functioning of housing cooperatives, straightening out the registration of their members and lowering the interest rate on housing loans. Other important subjects relating to the young generation are working and living conditions, setting up a family, health care, better conditions for education and opposition to wastage in the employment of qualified people. A great deal of attention was devoted to economic reform and its implementation by young people. Attention was also drawn to the difficulties still faced by farmers when they set up business, and demands were made that they should have better legal protection and aid in the form of so-called agricultural benefits (essential production resources and credits).

Marian Orzechowski made a speech in which he stressed that the coming Central Committee plenum cannot solve all the complex problems of young people immediately and by itself. It is wrong to say that the young generation is good or bad. Young people are a special part of our nation, and appraisals of them must be based on reality. The past decade has not only been a string of misfortunes but also one of many achievements. M. Orzechowski said that the stepping stone to the ninth Central Committee plenum is the resolution of the Ninth PZPR Congress, together with the draft ideological and program declaration and the experiences of recent years.

We must have vision and aspirations. We must envisage Poland at the end of the nineties -- a socialist Poland, M. Orzechowski stressed. Internal and external conditions for making this vision of Poland a reality, and the full use of the values contributed by young people, are further aims of the ninth PZPR Central Committee plenum.

GRABSKI PRESS CONFERENCE HITS JARUZELSKI, AIDES

PM251027 Paris LE FIGARO in French 22 Jun 82 p 5

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland's 'Dogmatists' Unleashed Against Jaruzelski"]

[Text] Warsaw -- One of the tragic reasons for the Polish political crisis was and still is the very serious divisions which exist within the government and paralyze its action. There has just been another example of this with -- an absolutely unprecedented event -- the lecture given to press correspondents from the socialist countries and representatives of Western communist party organs by Mr Tadeusz Grabski, a former member of the Politburo, chairman of the "Realities" clubs and leader of the party's "hardline" nationalist wing, who was assisted by Ignacy Krasicki, a journalist on the Central Committee daily TRYBUNA LUDU.

According to the journalists present at the meeting, Mr Grabski had no hesitation in stating that, on one point at least, the present situation is again similar to the situation before August 1980: There is in the country not only a "rightwing" opposition but also a "leftwing" opposition represented, of course, by the "Realities" clubs which, it seems, have 60,000 members and are planning a congress for September. It was also noted that the Soviet press correspondents treated Mr Grabski with great respect, putting questions to him which might have been addressed to the head of state, asking, for example, his opinion on Mr Gromyko's latest speech or on the situation in Lebanon.

Two of those texts which are being passed around secretly and have come into my possession, give some idea of that. One is entitled "Where Is Poland Heading? and the other "How Did 13 December Happen?" They ask what can be done to steer the country out of its deep crisis, to rebuild the party's credibility in the workers' eyes.

First there is a brutal condemnation of both Gierek and Kania. Gierek "was deliberately pushing Poland into the arms of capitalism," deceiving his own party, his own nation and his own allies. He was a puppet in the hands of influential American circles and also Zionist circles. Even the Workers' Self-Defense Committee was at that time just a "show of opposition." After August the situation deteriorated further with Kania and his "capitulation" policy. It was he who launched "the so-called policy of dialogue and accord, in other words of pacts with the state system's adversaries."

Continuation of Mistakes

The 13 December, the text continues, proved that "the left," in other words the "hardliners," had been correct from the start and yet the right "has kept all its positions in the party leadership and the government and even seems to have been strengthened behind the army cordon."

Things are, therefore, not improving. General Jaruzelski had promised that there would be no return either to the situation before 13 December or to the situation before August. Indeed, those nationalist communists think, "the government's actions since 13 December are the continuation of some of the mistakes which led to the fall of Gierek and Kania."

They condemn the same tolerance of antisocialist forces: "The party, its organizations and bodies have, in fact, been deprived of the role stemming from the principle of People's Poland's system."

Of course the introduction of martial law created a rift between the party's right wing and Solidarity's right wing. But the revisionists' role is to bridge that gap as quickly as possible: The right's plans are to pursue the so-called line of dialogue and accord with the antisocialist forces despite martial law or even thanks to martial law, which makes dialogue from a position of strength possible. In addition our dogmatists bemoan the continued publication of newspapers which "like POLITYKA are openly antiparty, inspired or even written by opponents of the party, by rightwingers and Zionists."

It should be remembered that POLITYKA's chief editor is Mr Rakowski, who is deputy prime minister and very close to General Jaruzelski.

Moreover, according to this document, it can be seen that "the more the right attacks, the more the general weakens and the more he attacks the left." The authors do not hesitate to make direct attacks on the general's closest aides: Politburo member Kubiak is accused in general of "having ties with the CIA"; Government Spokesman Urban and prime minister's adviser Gornicki are "Zionist"; Mr Rakowski is known for his "links with international Zionist circles."

According to the "hardliners," therefore, the situation is very serious: By leaning on the right the government is likely to bring about "its complete social isolation"; the revolt in the party itself is a new social explosion. The party's left wing is "in an extremely difficult and frankly desperate situation," but it is prepared to take up the fight, especially since the army's leadership officers are "decidely patriotic and leftwing" and do not intend to serve as a "shield" for the right.

ELEVEN SOLIDARITY ACTIVISTS SENTENCED IN TORUN

LD241912 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] The Voivodship Court in Torun has passed sentence in the case of 11 people accused of participating in the Solidarity trade union from 13 December last year until 29 April this year. The proceedings proved that they took part in secret meetings and organized the publication and distribution of antistate leaflets in their factories and in the town of Kowalewo. Two of the accused were tried summarily and their sentences are not subject to appeal. (Kazimierz Noga) has been sentenced to 3 and 1/2 years and (Ryszard Pawelczyk) to 3 years imprisonment. The other nine were sentenced to from 1 to 2 years imprisonment. In five cases the sentence was suspended for 2 years, but a fine of Z20,000 to Z25,000 imposed.

PZPR CONFERENCE EXAMINES CAUSES OF 1970 RIOTS

LD242144 Warsaw PAP in English 2031 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw 24 June -- The causes and course of events which took place at the Gdansk coast in December, 1970, were the subject of a consultative-theoretical conference neld in Gdansk today. It was sponsored by the PUWP CC commission for sources and causes of social conflicts in the history of People's Poland. Present were members of the Political Bureau -- Chairman of the commission Hieronim Kubiak, Jan Labeki and Jerzy Romanik. According to an evaluation prepared by a team of the Central Committee's commission, the direct cause which triggered the events in December 1970 was dissatisfaction of the working class with the degree its material needs were met, in particular the lowering of the living standard of the society following a price rise. But the basic causes were more deeply rooted amounting, essentially, to distortion of the relationship between the authorities and the society, the party and the working class.

A numb[illegible] of phenomena characteristic for that period occurred with particularly marked intensity at the Gdansk coast. They caused radicalisation of goods [words indistinct] peremptorily judged as manifestations of counter-revolution, determined the use of force and a tragic course of the events.

DAILY REPORTS ON MAY ECONOMIC SITUATION

AU231626 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

['K' report: "The Main Statistical Office on the Economic Situation in May"]

[Text] It appears from the report of the Main Statistical Office on the economic situation in Poland in May that universal industrial output is still falling, but this fall is getting smaller and smaller. Sales of products from the socialized industry (at constant procurement prices) in May was 3.7 percent lower than in May last year, and this fall occurred in most branches of the processing industry. In the extracting industry, however, output rose by 14.3 percent. It also rose in the fuel, fine ceramics, paper, clothing and printing industries. Small-scale production was higher.

Thanks to this, the rate in the fall of industrial output, which has been measured since the beginning of the year, slowed compared to last year. It fell by 10.2 percent between January and April and by 8.7 percent between January and May.

Supplies of basic raw and other materials to industry were still unsatisfactory, especially those that are imported or produced with the help of products imported from capitalist countries. However, work efficiency, measured as the value of products sold for every person employed in their production, rose. Average employment in industry was lower in May by 265,500, in other words by 5.6 percent.

Exports were higher than in May last year, both to socialist and capitalist countries. Exports to socialist countries this May were 15.4 percent higher than in May last year, and exports to the capitalist countries were likewise 1.7 percent higher. Imports rose only from the socialist countries (by 6.1 percent). Imports from capitalist countries fell by 30.3 percent.

It emerges from the facts contained in the Main Statistical Office's report that in spring, spring grain was sown over an area 7 percent larger than a year ago, and sugar beets were sown over an area over 6 percent larger. The area allocated to potatoes was smaller (by around 6 percent). Farmers received less artificial fertilizer and there was no improvement in the supply of spare parts for agricultural machines.

There is a shortage of fodder for breeding purposes. This results in an increase in the free market price of grain and potatoes, and a lower profitability of breeding.

Here is some information concerning employment and wages. Average employment in the four basic divisions of the national economy (industry, building, transport and communications, and trade) was lower in May by 428,500 people compared to last year. At the same time, the number of people looking for jobs is falling (in April there were 27,000 people looking for jobs; in May there were 22,000). However, wages and workers' bonuses have risen compared to last year. They have risen by 40.1 percent, amounting to a total of Z131.9 billion. Average monthly pay with workers bonuses in the four basic divisions of the socialized economy was Z10,625; in industry it was Z11,336; in transport and communications Z9,944; and in trade Z8,240.

The population's total income (wages, social benefits, payments for the sale of agricultural produce) in May exceeded the level in May last year by 61 percent, that is by Z97.9 billion. However, expenditure has risen more quickly than income -- by 72.4 percent or Z105 billion.

The growth in expenditure was caused above all by the price increases. Compared with retail sales last year, retail sales in May 1982 went up by 82 percent in terms of today's prices, but, fell by 16 percentin terms of last year's prices. The price increases helped to "calm down the market" somewhat.

There was no shortage of goods that can be bought with ration coupons, and supplies of milk, cottage cheese, eggs and vegetable fats were better. Nevertheless, there is a shortage of some unrationed goods, especially tea, preserved fish, cheese, concentrates, powdered potatoes and so on. There is also a shortage of many industrial articles, particularly clothing and footwear.

The increase in prices caused an increase in the cost of living; in April this year the living costs of working families went up by 108.9 percent compared to April last year, the living costs of peasant families went up by 110.7 percent, and those of pensioners went up by 126 percent. Taking into account the greater increase in living costs than in income, the fall in the real income of working families is reckoned by the Main Statistical Office to be around 24 percent.

There are still fewer apartments appearing this year than a year ago. In the socialized housing construction industry, 33,900 apartments (covering an area of 1,784,000 square meters) were handed over during the first 5 months of this year. This is over 36 percent less than last year. In 13 voivodships, the general area of apartments handed over decreased by over half, although, and let us take note of this, in 11 voivodships the area was greater than a year ago. However, construction of a greater number of new buildings began this year than during the same time last year.

The data on the construction of public buildings is relatively favorable. There are 780,000 new hospital beds, 11 clinics, 7 health centers, 12 nurseries and 32 kindergartens.

JARUZELSKI MEETS WITH RED CROSS OFFICIAL

LD241808 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski today received Alexander Hay, the chairman of the International Committee of the Red Cross. He has been visiting Poland since 21 June. The campaign the International Red Cross is conducting to aid Poland was discussed during the meeting. Other aspects of this organization's humanitarian activity in our country were also raised.

Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed appreciation for the aid earmarked for people who are in the most difficult situation, and listened to a report on the further plans in this field. He assured the Polish Government's support for the humanitarian mission of the International Committee of the Red Cross both in Poland and throughout the world.

During the talks Alexander Hay conveyed his impressions of his stay in Poland as a guest of the Polish Red Cross. An important (?point in the visit) were the meetings with members of the government, the significant talks held with representatives of the Polish Red Cross, and meetings held with people held in the internment camp in Bialoleka.

BRIEFS

EXEMPTIONS FROM BORDER RESTRICTIONS -- With the aim of facilitating vacation rest, the minister of internal affairs has exempted youths from primary and secondary schools who participate in summer camps and organized children's vacations and the staff of these establishments from tne obligation to obtain permission for a temporary stay in the border area 1 July to 31 August. This exemption applies to participants of organized children's vacations and camps organized by education authorities, work enterprises, social organizations, as well as other organizers, including private persons if they have obtained permission from the minister of education and upbringing to organize a camp or an organized children's vacation. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 15 Jun 82 LD]

ELENA CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT CONGRESS OPENING

AU241949 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/06/1982 -- In the speech made during the opening session of the Second Congress of Political Education and Socialist Culture, Academician Elena Ceausescu, D. Eng, members of the Executive Political Committee, first deputy prime minister, stressed that the current congress was a new and telling expression of the profound democracy of the Romanian system, of the consistent concern of the RCP and the Romanian state to ensure extensive debates with the working people, with the entire people on all questions related to Romania's advance on the road of economic and social progress.

Owing to the questions it will approach, Elena Ceausescu said, the congress is meant to deeply influence the general development of the Romanian society, contribute to stimulating the political-educational activity of moulding the socialist consciousness, to the broad assertion of the great moral values and spiritual assets of the socialist system.

Highlighting that the proceedings of the current congress took place shortly after the enlarged plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP she pointed out that in light of the orientations contained in the RCP general secretary's speech at the plenary meeting the congress is called upon to analyse the activity carried out so far in the field of political education and socialist culture, draw all the conclusions necessary to improve the activity carried on in this important field of socialist construction, set and adopt a concrete programme of measures to underlie the entire political-education and cultural-artistic activity in Romania.

In her speech Elena Ceausescu showed that in the period elapsed since the First Congress of Political Education and Socialist Culture, education, science, culture, as well as the mass and public organizations within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, and the other educational factors in the Romanian society had carried out a positive activity making their contribution to the fulfilment of the tasks and targets set by the party in the ideologic and political-educational field, in the domain of raising the general level of scientific, technical and cultural knowledge of the people, of developing socialist consciousness.

This reflected and continues to reflect in the ever more active participation of the working people in towns and villages in the unswerving implementation of the party policy of socialist construction, in the ever higher consciousness and the spirit of order and discipline in which all the citizens of the homeland work to fulfill the tasks in their field of activity, in the results scored in production, in the economic and social development of the country, Elena Ceausescu further said specifying that there still was a lot to be done so that the political-educational and cultural activity rise to the level of the requirements set by the development of the production forces, by the changes in the relations of production and in the social structure of the socialist society.

Highlighting that the fundamental objective of the political-educational work was the elevation of the working people's consciousness, the development of their knowledge and understanding, the rise in their scientific, technical and cultural knowledge, Elena Ceausescu said that in that domain great emphasis should be placed on the materialist-scientific education of the working people, the continuous improvement of their knowledge and understanding of phenomena in nature and society, of the laws governing the progress of the contemporary world. At the same time, the educational activity should strengthen the sense of combativity towards backward mentalities, mystical-religious ideas, retrograde nationalistic and chauvinistic conceptions, all manifestations running counter to the interest of the people, of the development of our socialist society.

In that context, Elena Ceausescu pointed to the tasks incumbent on the responsible factors in the activity of communist education in all units and working collectives and stressed the particular role of school, of education of all grades.

Elena Ceausescu also referred to the need to more powerfully develop the mass cultural-educational activity placing emphasis on the need to make better use of the existing material base.

We do have at present, she said, a broad network of cultural-educational units and establishments -- rural and urban houses of culture, clubs, theatres, musical institutions, cinema houses, museums, libraries and other which provide for a broad access of the masses to science and culture, to education to the best achievements of human thinking.

We must see to it that each of these units carry on a permanent day-by-day activity, effectively contribute to the political, scientific and cultural education of the broad masses and turn into genuine centres of revolutionary education, of moulding the new men endowed with a high socialist, patriotic consciousness.

Showing that Romania benefits from a powerful cultural-artistic potential, from an appropriate material base and the necessary staff to systematically organize, guide and orient that activity, Elena Ceausescu said that all those forces should be closely rallied to achieve a new, higher quality in that domain, in keeping with the general development of the Romanian socialist society.

She referred to the need to further develop the "Song to Romania" national festival, entered by more than 175,000 amateur ensembles and circles gathering millions of creators and performing artists from among the workers, peasants, students, pupils, and other categories of working people.

As part of the general programme we are to adopt we must imprint a livelier character and an ever richer content to the entire mass cultural-educational activity, Elena Ceausescu showed highlighting the broad possibilities in this domain, inclusive of a broader participation in the cultural-educational activity of the artists' union, in the literary and artistic creation in the country.

Starting from the wonderful traditions of the Romanian culture, literature, music, theatre, painting, cinematography, the whole cultural-artistic creation in our homeland must be organically linked to the country's sociopolitical life, to the grand work of socialist construction our people is achieving today -- Elena Ceausescu stressed calling upon all writers and artists to render as truly as possible the thinking and feelings of the broad masses of people, their concerns and aspirations, to convincingly mirror the people's great constructive efforts, the heroic work and achievements of the builders of socialism in Romania.

Highlighting the particularly important role of the mass media in implementing the general policy of the Romanian party and state, in educating and moulding the working people, Elena Ceausescu showed that concurrently with promoting everything new and advanced in the practice of socialist construction, in the world knowledge, the press, the radio and television should firmly fight the negative states of affairs and phenomena in the social life, steadily enhance its role in the socialist education of the masses, in the development of the patriotic spirit and the revolutionary elan of the working people.

In the last section of her speech, Elena Ceausescu said:

As part of its general policy, the RCP pays special attention to the development of our international relations, to Romania's broad participation in the international division of labour, in the world exchange of material and cultural assets.

Working in this spirit, our country steadfastly campaigns for the strengthening of friendship and collaboration with all socialist countries, with the developing and non-aligned countries, expands cooperation with all the states of the world, whatever their social system. Within these relations, we place special emphasis on the development of the exchange of material assets, on the broad promotion of collaboration and economic cooperation.

Likewise, we pay great attention to the continuous expansion of the scientific and cultural-artistic exchanges, starting from the conviction that this is a means of enriching the spiritual patrimony of each people and contributed alike to a better mutual acquaintance and rapprochement between peoples, to consolidation of friendship and mutual respect among nations.

Under the current circumstances, when the international situation has seriously deteriorated, mistrust and many dangers have cropped up jeopardizing mankind's peace and life, it is more necessary than ever to strengthen the collaboration and cooperation among peoples, to halt the dangerous course of events toward tension and war, to firmly promote a policy of detente, of respect for each nation's independence and sovereignty, of understanding and peace.

We must do our utmost - as part of the general policy of collaboration and peace Socialist Romania is promoting on an international plane - to take an ever broader part in the world exchange of spiritual assets, contribute to the promotion of the lofty ideals of understanding and respect among peoples, to the cause of detente, independence and peace all over the world.

Let us do so that our socialist science, art the culture, the whole political-educational activity bring out in bold relief and strongly assert our people's wish of peace and collaboration, Romania's determination to cooperate ever more closely with the other states, with the advanced forces throughout the world for safeguardingthe fundamental rights of people, of nations to life, to peace, to free and dignified existence.

The broad demonstrations for peace and disarmament which have been staged in our country, the millions of signatures on the appeal for peace stand for a strong assertion of the Romanian people's will to make its entire contribution to the triumph of the noble cause of peace, of freeing mankind from the nightmare of a devastating nuclear war.

25 June Proceedings

AU251035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest, (AGERPRES) 25/6/1982 -- on June 25 in the morning the proceedings were resumed in Bucharest, in the presence of President Nicolae Ceausescu, of the other members of the party and state leadership, of the Second Congress of Political Education and Socialist Culture, a highly important event in the country's sociopolitical life.

The agenda includes the report of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education on the way in which the resolutions of the Twelfth RCP Congress on the political-ideological and cultural-educational activity carried on with a view to molding the new man, endowed with a lofty socialist consciousness, active and devoted builder of the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania are being implemented, and the programme of measures regarding the political and cultural-educational actions to be undertaken in this respect.

The debates conducted yesterday in plenum and in the seven sections and resumed today in plenum accord with the orientations formulated in President Nicolae Ceausescu's exposition at the recent plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP, orientations that guide the theoretical, ideological, political and educational activity of the unions of creators, of all educational factors in Romania in the work of molding the new man, conscious and devoted builder of socialism and communism.

The proceedings continue.

TESLIC COMMENTS ON 'MISTRUST' IN DISARMAMENT

AU221226 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Jun 82 p 9

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "The World This Week; In a Vicious Circle"]

[Text] What is discouraging in the debate at the UN General Assembly special session is not the disagreement between the big powers about specific actions and priorities in disarmament but their total mutual mistrust and mutual accusations, that is, their unwillingness to face the real problems and realities of our world. The conflicts between the big powers have not remained only within the framework of the North Atlantic and Eastern Europe but have been transferred to other regions of the world also.

This is not only the view of the so-called "Third World,' the most frequent victim of this bloc rivalry. Even such a tested "atlanticist" as Chancellor Schmidt has succumbed to the gloomy mood and has observed that the peoples of the world are growing increasingly impatient because of the impression that the governments are only talking while they are simultaneously continuing to develop, produce and deploy their more and more intolerable weapons.

The speech by President Reagan and his first appearance at the UN rostrum failed to produce a badly needed encouragement and will probably further increase the gloomy mood which the Bonn chancellor formulated in his bitter statement that "the wisdom of strategists, diplomats and statesmen and their ability to break the vicious circle of ever increasing armaments are more and more doubted."

The U.S. President, among other things, overlooked the message from the USSR president which says that his country will not be the first to use nuclear weapons, a statement which is an indirect invitation to the entire West to assume a similar obligation. The peace-loving world public will not agree with the view of the [U.S.] State Department that this statement is "a good propaganda trick which is suitable for the United Nations." There is no doubt that the nuclear threat cannot be removed unilaterally just as it is also true that aggressions can also be carried out with conventional weapons (as is indicated by Israel's example, among other things) but the fact is that the West is not even making any propaganda moves in the sphere of disarmament.

The world public has already welcomed the proposals which Reagan made earlier and which he has now repeated, the proposals for mutually reducing nuclear weapons as a possible ground or, at least, one of the grounds for negotiations between the United States and the USSR. An international conference on military spending as proposed by Reagan can hardly be expected to contribute to disarmament.

What is the most troubling element in the proposals of both big powers is their packaging which is full of mistrust, accusations, political exclusiveness, one-sided attitudes and bloc approaches to various crises and problems.

Let us consider, as an example, the thesis of the need for preserving the military and strategic balance between the two blocs and the two big powers. One side points out that it has been historically necessary to create such a balance which has allegedly found its expression in the appropriate agreements (Yalta). And it is further argued: Is not it therefore better to accept this balance as a supporting basis, negotiate and agree on lowering its level and adhere to the principles of balance and equal security?

The other side is also considering the same thing, with lesser or greater variations. It is in the name of this balance that at times the achievements of the other side are emphasized. At other times it is insisted on preserving one's own military values and at other times again the emphasis is placed on the strategy of the first strike. That is, all in all, it is insisted on changing the balance (and agreement) to one's own advantage, on constant confrontation and on expanding one's own sphere of interest. It is normal that this approach has proscribed the very word detente although it is difficult to understand how it would be possible to restore trust and initiate a real and general disarmament without the policy of relaxation of tension.

If actions must replace words, on which Reagan justly insists, then far more specific proposals are needed, the proposals on renouncing one or another weapon (all the way to renouncing all weapons); then it is necessary to start building peace and security not on the premise of "balance of power" (or balance of fear) but on the premise of equality of all interests and security of all countries.

If this is not done, then we will continue to be confronted with the sad state of international relations within which the conflicts and the policy of the spheres of interests of the two blocs continue to be transferred to other regions of the world.

Nothing illustrates this sad state of affairs better then Begin's speech from the UN rostrum at the very time that his army is occupying half of Jordan (following the annexation of the Golan Heights and because of preparations for the annexation of West Bank), the time of unprecedented vandalism and genocide against the Palestinian population and when all this is carried out with weapons supplied by one of the big powers and with its support.

What is involved here is not only the wisdom of strategists, diplomats and statesmen but also sound reason, something which in its own way explains among other things also the impasse in beginning the process of disarmament.

SESERINAC COMMENTS ON 'LIMITED' NUCLEAR WAR

AU232017 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jun 82 p 2

[Dimitrije Seserinac military-political commentary: "Trust Is the First Condition"]

[Text] As a result of the enormous human, material and financial resources engaged in armaments and an unreasonably extensive engagement of scientific potential for the same purpose, a militarization of society is taking place in a number of states. This is accompanied by a rivalry in weapons and military power between the blocs, that is a continuous and almost independent mechanism.

Thus, as a result of activities which are now mainly beyond the control of sociopolitical forces, weapons have been produced whose purpose is no longer -- as in the past -- the creation of a deterrent, that is of a means for preventing the outbreak of a nuclear war. The idea is to create weapons systems conceivably for successfully waging a nuclear war.

Risk Is Increasing

These facts represent alarming factors in the contemporary military-political situation. It can be stated with certainty that, unless the military factor in general and the arms race in particular are once again brought under the full control of the cognizant and positively oriented sociopolitical structures, the risk of outbreak of a global nuclear war will seriously increase.

The risk of an accidental outbreak of nuclear war as a result of error or negligence on the part of the human factor has also increased. In the past 3 years in the United States, the medical commissions removed 15,067 persons from their positions in the nuclear parts of the armed forces because of alcoholism and drugs used. At the same time, 2,063 persons have been dismissed as a result of court decisions. This risk of an accidental nuclear war has also increased as a result of a deliberate change in favor of implementing the so-called principle "launch on warning" [English term published in parentheses after the Serbo-Croatian term] which means launching without verifying that the opponent really has launched his missiles. The implementation of this launching system is a result of the technological progress and primarily of a reduction in the flight time of missiles and their increased precision and effectiveness. It is quite probable that, if it continues to be accepted by one side, both sides will adopt it.

The U.S. adoption of directive No 59 in the middle of 1980, as a basis of new concepts of waging a nuclear war, is only an additional negative contribution to the increased risk of outbreak of a nuclear war. As a matter of fact, this directive envisages a controlled selective action by selected means against selected (military) targets. This naturally must imply appropriate behavior by the opponent, a condition that obviously no one can guarantee.

But because even these selective actions involving one or two nuclear strikes can result in the death of several million people, the United States insists on implementing the concept of geographically limiting such a limited nuclear war -- that is, limiting it to Europe.

This very brief information on the military-political situation in the last 3 years leads to the conclusion that, since the last special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, the world has moved considerably closer to a real danger of an outbreak of a nuclear war, and a war precisely in the most heavily armed region of the world, Europe, at that.

Race in Decade of Disarmament

As a result of the enormously increased spending for arms and the new impulses provided in this respect this year, the further perfecting of conventional weapons and a total absence of control over the trade in and export of weapons in the world, there is an increased possibility that local and regional wars fought with conventional weapons may break out. The conflicts in the Middle East, Africa and South Atlantic provide very clear proof of this claim. And the greater risk of an outbreak of these local wars once again increases the possibility for an outbreak of regional nuclear wars and thereby also the risk of an outbreak of a general nuclear war which would result from local wars.

In the decade which has been proclaimed a decade of disarmament, the world has thus unfortunately moved considerably closer to the danger of universal annihilation.

The accord between the big powers on opening their negotiations on disarmament on 29 June and several announced initiatives of both sides toward disarmament as well as their statements at the special session of the UN General Assembly in New York unfortunately provide little ground for hopes that a turn will be made. According to Moscow's appraisals, Washington's proposals mainly amount to reducing those weapons which represent the main force of the USSR. Moscow's proposals and promises concerning a moratorium on the deployment and production of SS-20 missiles and the renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons, solemnly announced by the Soviet representative at the special session of the UN General Assembly, have not met with understanding in Washington because, according to Washington's appraisal, the Soviet Union has an advantage because of its larger conventional forces.

It is obvious that the world would move closer to peace and would feel safer if both sides renounced the first use of nuclear weapons. After all, this is demanded, among others, also by the advocates of the peace movement in the United States, among whom there are many prominent figures of the ruling structures and political life. The U.S. attitude essentially reflects the existing mistrust which is undoubtedly the main obstacle to any, even the smallest, step toward disarmament but which can be removed with the political resolve to eliminate confrontation from bilateral relations.

It is among other things also because of this mistrust that the special session of the UN General Assembly -- as the most important event in the efforts of countries of the entire world to eliminate the threat to peace and the threat of annihilation of the world -- is not able to achieve any tangible results.

BELGRADE LC SPEAKER ON 'COMMITTEES FOR FREEDOM'

AU241701 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jun 82 p 6

[Slavica Cedic report on session of the Belgrade City Committee of the League of Communists, held in Belgrade on 21 June]

[Excerpt] "According to the logic of creative work itself, the committees for freedom are monopolistic institutions and thereby directed against freedom itself. They represent the right of a certain number of people to decide when freedoms are threatened, the right to hold a certain view, and the right to forbid others to have their own opinion about that."

Prvoslav Ralic [title not given] said, and added: "It is one thing to show a constancy of conscience and sensitivity for the freedom of man and his labor. It is quite another to form committees in order to appease that conscience and compensate for a lack of courage, to blackmail and manipulate people according to a guild principle, and to create 'like-minded people' and followers in the struggle for the freedom of crative work on the basis of one's own monopoly over the conditions for the freedom of creative work. It is very hypocritical to play the role of a 'leader of intelligentsia,' to fawn over one's possible 'free-thinking' financiers and to proclaim oneself as being an opposition force just in case of a possible 'realignment of political forces.'"

DOLANC INTRODUCES TITO BOOK ON SECURITY

LD241540 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1320 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Jun (TANJUG) -- A thematic collection of Tito's works and thoughts on security and self-protection received its promotion in the international press center in Belgrade today. Stane Dolanc, federal secretary for internal affairs, spoke about this publication, a pioneering and most complete integration of original texts in the security sphere.

Tito was confronted with problems of security from the very first steps of his revolutionary work and always attributed great importance to them, Dolanc said. Tito's original texts give a direct impression of his efforts to lay foundations and set out the lines of development of security and social self-protection, at the foundation of which is his idea that a country which the people itself defends is the most secure of all. Revolutionary experience in the course of the national liberation war and afterwards, Dolanc went on, saw the realization of Marx's idea of the armed people, which is the guarantee of our freedom and independence, a guarantee which, as Tito emphasized, is an instrument of peace.

The security service occupies an important place in the broadly diversified system of social self-protection, the federal secretary for internal affairs continued. Tito's chief idea was always that this service must operate to realize the policy of the League of Communists and be an instrument protecting the interests of the working class and all working people and citizens, integrated with society and not a force alienated from it. During socialist construction the security services of many revolutions have undergone various deviations. These were all the consequences of bureaucratic relations which appeared in these parties. The fourth LCY plenum in 1966 was necessary in the struggle for the development of self-management and democracy in the LCY and in society. The development of the service, Dolanc said, was even more rapid after that, and its role is becoming even more important, but within the system of self-management. It is becoming an integral part of the system of self-management and social self-protection. In connection with this Tito said: "Defense of the country's security and the fight against infringements of the norms of socialist conduct cannot be the affair of the internal affairs organs or other state organs alone, but of all the working people of our country and of all progressive forces of our socialist society."

Going on to speak further about the collection, published by Narodna Knjiga in Belgrade, Stane Dolanc underlined that it contains a number of predictions the lucidity of which leave a profound impression. Such, for instance, is Tito's summons in a speech to the political activists in Pec, on 28 March 1967: "The contradictions are markedly greater in Kosovo and Metohija than in other areas... we must explain to all those living here that various deformations are not a characteristic of this or that nationality but are of a class nature... we have been building socialism now for more than 20 years. Even after such a long time we are coming up against chauvinism, which is our main enemy."

In conclusion, Dolanc stressed that this book is published in an exceptionally aggravated international situation and in the midst of complex problems confronting us in the country as well as, in particular, certain attempts, through the written word and through direct actions, to devaluate some of the values of our revolution.

This book shows retroactively, in simple words the worthlessness of such perfidious attempts and also reminds us that some of us have forgotten many of Tito's thoughts and warnings about the sources of threats to our security and the appropriate lines of social action.

BORBA PUBLISHES ANTI-INFLATION PROGRAM

AU221117 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 17 June on pages seven to ten carries, as a special supplement, the 10,000-word text of the "Anti-Inflation Program" prepared by the working group for the preparation of the long-term economic stabilization program of the commission for problems and economic stabilization of federal social councils.

According to the introductory note, the "Anti-Inflation Program" is the first of the documents specifically defining the tasks arising from the previously published "Starting Foundations of the Long-term Economic Stabilization Program" and defines "the socioeconomic foundations, the goals, methods and measures of anti-inflation policy and certain social aspects of the anti-inflation program. Its essential parts are the methods and means of economic policy by which the necessary conditions must be created for eliminating the causes and sources of inflation and, within a short period, radically reducing the inflation rate from about 40 percent, as it was at the end of 1981, to about 10 percent by the end of 1985."

It is further pointed out in the introductory note that, on the basis of the "Starting Foundations of the Long-term Economic Stabilization Program" the commission for problems of economic stabilization of the federal social council is currently preparing and will successively present to the public further documents and programs on the following 16 parts of the long-term stabilization program: "Adapting the conditions of economic operations from the viewpoint of strengthening the material basis of associated labor and the workers' control of the means of social reproduction; development policy as a factor of economic stabilization; technological strategy; energy strategy; transport strategy and development policy; agriculture and agro-industrial complex; housing and communal economy; Small-scale economic operations; "social activities; "regional aspects of development; "rate of employment and new employment; elements of the policy and system of foreign economic relations; long-term social policy; adapting the economic system to the requirements of stabilization; social prerequisites for the long-term stabilization; measures of economic stabilization in the field of legal system."

In addition to the introductory note, the text of the anti-inflation program is divided into the following chapters; 1--"Socio-Economic Foundations of Anti-Inflation Program"; 2--"Goals and Methods of Anti-Inflation Policy"; 3--"Measures of Anti-Inflation Policy"; 4--"Social Aspects of Anti-Inflation Program"; and "Concluding Notes."

SAO TOME, PRINCIPE OFFICIAL VISITS SFRY

State, Party Leader Arrives

LD241454 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1422 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Jun (TANJUG) -- Dr Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the movement for the liberation of Sao Tome and Principe, president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, arrived today on an official visit to Yugoslavia lasting several days.

The eminent guest was greeted at Belgrade airport by Dusan Dragosavac, President of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and other high-ranking Yugoslav officials.

Dragosavac, Pinto Begin Talks

LD242058 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1942 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] [Name indistinct] June 24 (TANJUG) -- President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Dusan Dragosavac and President of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe (MLSTP) Manuel Pinto da Costa, currently visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation by the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, opened talks here this afternoon (Thursday).

Dragosavac and Da Costa exchanged information on LCY and MLSTP activities at the internal, political and economic levels, as well as on the two parties' international activities. Dragosavac and Da Costa emphasized readiness for the further development and strengthening of cooperation between the two parties, and assessed that cooperation between LCY and MLSTP contributes to cooperation between the two friendly countries, Yugoslavia and Sao Tome and Principe.

They expressed concern over the deterioration of the international situation. They assessed that detente was in crisis and that international relations were characterised by the growing arms race, the intensification of the existing and creation of new focuses of crisis, the deterioration of the economic position of countries, especially the least developed countries.

Dragosavac and Da Costa especially pointed to the importance of the activity of the movement of nonalignment and the forthcoming conference of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries. The policy of nonalignment and the strengthening of unity and action capability of the movement on the basis of the authentic principles of the policy of nonalignment is the only alternative to the policy of bloc division, stressed Dragosavac and Da Costa.

They especially discussed the Middle East crisis and the struggle of the peoples of the south of Africa. The two sides most severely condemned Israel's latest aggression on independent and nonaligned Lebanon and voiced full support of the struggle of the Palestinian people and the PLO as its only legitimate representative for the implementation of the inalienable national rights of the people of Palestine, including the right to the creation of its own independent state.

Dragosavac and Da Costa expressed full support of the Namibian people and the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] liberation movement in their struggle and independence.

YUGOSLAV ACTIVITIES WITH NONALIGNED REPORTED

Group Visits Perez de Cuellar

AU241316 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0932 GMT 23 Jun 82

["Pool" item]

[Text] United Nations, June 23 (TANJUG) -- The coordination bureau of the non-aligned met here Tuesday in connection with the Lebanese crisis and formed a delegation which at once contacted U.N. Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar and set forth to him the stand of the non-aligned on the issue.

The coordination bureau delegation pointed to Perez de Cuellar to the continuation of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and to the genocide over the Palestinian population which has found shelter in that country after being expelled from its fatherland.

The delegation of the non-aligned expressed concern to the U.N. secretary-general over such development and pointed to the need of the United Nations action in accordance with the charter. The mission consisted of a representative of Cuba, as the chairman of the coordination bureau, and of representatives of Sri Lanka, Ethiopia, Yugoslavia and Guyana.

A group of the Arab countries in the UN is reported to have convened immediately afterwards a meeting to consider ways and means in which the United Nations could act towards solution of the present dangerous situation created by the Israeli aggression against Lebanon.

Broadcasting Group Meets

AU241317 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2120 GMT 23 Jun 82

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, June 23 (TANJUG) -- The first meeting of experts for programme cooperation of broadcasting organizations of non-aligned countries closed here in Belgrade this evening on Wednesday. The two-day meeting was attended by representatives of radio and television stations of Algeria, Cuba, Guinea-Bissau, India, Iraq, Jordan, D.P.R. of Korea, Tunisia and Yugoslavia.

The experts discussed promoting exchange of daily information programmes, strengthening cooperation with the non-aligned news agencies pool and joint reporting from the seventh non-aligned summit in Baghdad this September. The experts also discussed the drawing-up of projects for co-production of documentary television and radio programmes. The proposals, unanimously defined, will be sumitted to the committee for cooperation of broadcasting organizations of non-aligned countries (BONAC).

Deserving special attention are the proposals on production cooperation between television and radio programmes in the struggle of non-aligned countries for food, against the growing world food crisis and inclusion of broadcasting organizations of non-aligned countries in UNESCO activity on marking the year 1983 as the year of public communications.

SLOVENIA PROPOSES CANDIDATES FOR LCY PRESIDIUM

AU240737 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jun 82 p 3

[S. Festic report]

[Summary] Ljubljana, 12 Jun -- At its session today, which was presided over by Andrej Marinc, the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia "proposed Mitja Ribicic and Milan Kucan to the nomination commission as candidates for the LCY Central Committee Presidium."

In his introductory report at the same session, Miha Ravnik, secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia, reviewed the discussions within the preparations for the 12th LCY congress and noted the proposals made by Slovene communists in connection with the congress documents. He pointed out:

" 'Our main essential observations about and amendments to the existing texts of documents amount to demands that the documents must appraise the past development and, on this basis, analyze the social contradictions and indicate the main directions of activity of the League of Communists to overcome them. It must be clearly stated that the LCY will consistently persist in analyzing, as it has up to now, the ideological-political foundations, essence and directions of the socialist self-managing development of the society which were outlined by the ninth and tenth LCY congresses on the basis of the LCY program and that the socioeconomic and political relations defined by the Constitution and the law on associated labor represent the main direction and characteristic of the LCY ideological and political actions.

" 'The coming LCY congress must signify and assert itself as a congress of continuity of the Yugoslav revolution.' " For this purpose the LCY must provide action and wage a resolute struggle against all shortcomings, inconsistencies and deformations in economic and political life. Yugoslavia's past development confronts the LCY and the workers class with "demands for new breakthroughs in the development of self-managing relations and for a quicker and more consistent assertion of the adopted democratic orientation of social development," Ravnik said.

SAWPY ISSUES GUIDELINES ON LANGUAGE USAGE

AU241141 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Jun 82 p 4

[J. Kesic report]

[Summary] Belgrade, 14 Jun -- At its session today, the committee for international relations of the SAWPY federal conference discussed the use of the languages and alphabets of peoples and nationalities in the work of organs and organizations of the federation. The committee pointed out that, in determining the methods of using the languages of peoples and nationalities, the following rules should be followed: All written communications from the organs and organizations of the federation addressed to the organs and organizations of republics and provinces should be in the Serbo-Croatian language using the Latin or Cyrillic alphabet and should be subsequently translated into the appropriate languages of the republics or provinces concerned; the written communications from the republics and provinces to the federation should be in the appropriate languages of peoples or nationalities and should be subsequently translated into Serbo-Croatian. According to the committee, the proceedings at the sessions of the highest organs and organizations of the federation should be simultaneously translated into the languages of nationalities and the Albanian and Hungarian languages. At its session, the committee also pointed out that a unified practice in the use of languages at the federal congresses of sociopolitical organizations should be adopted.

KOSOVO: OFFICIAL ACTIONS, COMMENTS CONTINUE

Ljubicic Concludes Visit

AU241109 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Having attended a joint session of the Kosovo Presidency and the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists, at which the political security situation in Kosovo was analyzed, Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Presidency of Serbia, and Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, have concluded their visit to the province. At the conclusion of the visit, Nikola Ljubicic made a statement to Pristina television:

[Begin Ljubicic recording] In the course of this 2-day visit we had an opportunity to visit five communes and to have talks with political leaders in the communes and the political aktivs of these communities. We visited several work organizations. We were all able to convince ourselves here on the spot that everywhere, in all communities, an energetic political struggle is being waged against all counter-revolutionary forces and that this is a well-organized struggle headed by the League of Communists which has succeeded in mobilizing and activating all the forces and all the means and has succeeded in achieving enviable results.

These results, if they are now regarded, are not small. It can be seen that the political feeling is very good in all the communities, that the situation is being followed and is in hand. That it is being analyzed from time to time and that measures are being taken in good time. It is clear that the political struggle must be continued. The enemy continues to endeavor to maintain his positions. He endeavors to show that he is present in some communities. He endeavors nevertheless to achieve, to carry out some action. Considering all this, it is indispensable that the political struggle should continue everywhere, in all communities, regardless of whether the enemy appears, whether or not he carries out any action at the moment.

This means that one should primarily strive to work politically among youth, to wage a political struggle among young people. Not only because -- I do not think that the young generation has been embraced by some contrary idea which is contrary to the LCY policy and contrary to the policy of the League of Communists of the Kosovo Province -- [as heard] but simply because these are young people who should be educated, who should be brought up, who should be guided and in whom the ideas of socialism, ideas of self-management, ideas of our policy as initiated by the League of Communists of Serbia at its ninth congress and by your provincial conference of the League of Communists of Kosovo, should be implanted.

I think that there is need for more and bolder work among workers. The workers class is the main factor of the production process, the factor which creates income and enables our entire society to further develop. For this reason I think that it is necessary to work among the working people. They must always be informed and acquainted with all the problems confronting our society in order to be able to find their place in the process of production and the process of self-management and achieve even greater results than they are achieving today.

No less work is needed in villages. Today in villages there are also young people who until very recently were in schools, school centers, university and so forth. But, even apart from that, it is necessary to work among the population in villages, the population which is considerable in Kosovo. For this reason I think that very extensive activities must be developed in local communities. It is necessary to hold meetings with the working people and youth there. It is necessary to continue to explain our political situation to them, and it is necessary to continuously work to suppress all counterrevolutionary phenomena which appear here and there wherever some individual hostile elements try to show themselves, to make their appearance known and so forth in order to sow confusion among the working people and the youth. Therefore the political struggle must now be waged everywhere and in all communities. It must be continued as intensively as up to now not because I think the counterrevolutionary forces are strong but because it is our duty, the duty of the League of Communists as a political organization, to constantly wage a political struggle and to continue to educate our people to ensure that they accept and further develop our self-managing socialist society.

In view of the fact that Kosovo is an undeveloped region, the economic difficulties have been more pronounced here. In this connection I think that the League of Communists must primarily wage a struggle for economic stabilization, the struggle to work more, to improve the quality of production, to fully utilize machines and equipment and to utilize Kosovo's production forces to the maximum possible level. Kosovo's economic potential is great. During my tour now I have become convinced that your economic potential is such and that Kosovo has already begun to show a very good economic development both in industry and agriculture. Its potential is very great in this respect. However, this does not mean that there is no need for the Republic of Serbia, the Province of Vojvodina and other republics to fulfill their obligations toward Kosovo and help it. There is still plenty of work and plenty of need for outside assistance to Kosovo's economic development, for helping the Kosovo workers class and the entire Kosovo people living here to achieve the level of economic development which would be equal to the economic development of other parts of our country and, on this basis, to achieve a complete equality in life because total equality can only be achieved through economic equality. On the other hand it is only under such conditions that Kosovo can be an equal partner in the economy and the political life within the socialist self-managing Yugoslavia. I am very satisfied with what I have seen in Kosovo. I think that the security situation on the whole has been improved to a considerable extent and that, on the basis of what has been achieved, this situation can be even further improved and that certain results have been achieved in the economic situation and that this situation can also be even further improved. It is up to all of us to continue to work toward that end. [end recording]

Kosovo President Sees Progress

LD292002 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1647 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Sarajevo, June 24 (TANJUG) -- Forces of the opponents of all kinds in Kosovo, which was the scene of counterrevolutionary [word indistrinct] in spring 1981, are decreasing and our forces are strengthening, assessed President of the Presidency of this Yugoslav province Kolu Siroka in an interview with the Sarajevo television.

Siroka said he was particularly pleased by the fact that a growing number of young people were joining more and more actively in the battle against the enemy. In Kosovo, he added, the socialist alliance, the League of Communists and the competent organs daily act in an increasingly better organized way against enemy actions which have not been fully suppressed yet. Furthermore, said Siroka the enemy is not being left in peace. It is confronted with constant harassment and condemnation, above all, political and moral, as well as demands to answer for its crimes before the law.

The real feeling in the province, said Kolu Siroka, was best felt during the recent elections when the real interest of the working people found expression, and also in the welcome and send-off ceremonies for participants in the youth relay [words indistinct] symbol of the brotherhood and unity of all peoples of Yugoslavia.

Noting that there were [word indistinct] individual hostile incidents in Kosovo, Siroka emphasized that those were now met with general condemnation and dissatisfaction. He also said that these events would even be conducive to the mobilization of people who would not allow any recurrence of such things in their environment.

Kosovo SAWP Official Comments

LD231936 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1733 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Pristina, June 23 (TANJUG) -- Last year's open and very aggressive counter-revolutionary activity based on greater Albanian nationalism, which still appears in various forms, has very much aggravated the situation in Kosovo, southern Yugoslavia, Azem Vlasi, the outgoing president of the Provincial Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Kosovo, said at the session of the Provincial Conference here today (Wednesday).

Referring to stabilization, Vlasi emphasized that we were confronted with a crisis of consciousness of a kind, i.e. the custom was established of living better and easier than working and producing makes it possible.

Rowdyism and other forms of violating the safety of the life of citizens in the province have come up in some environments, Vlasi said. Reactions are slow to this and, thus, necessary are measures for blocking the way to this, he said.

Figures Given on Albanians

AU241615 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] There has been much talk recently among our public about refugees from Albania. It is often said that their number in Kosovo is large, however, official data presents a true picture of migration movements of the refugees from Albania.

At present, 1,391 refugees from Albania live in Kosovo, and they are located in 19 communes of the province. From 1948 until the present time, 5,587 refugees came to our country from Albania, but out of that number, 4,108 refugees left by 1969, chiefly for western countries. these persons emigrated at their own wish and according to their own decision, with the agreement of the appropriate organs. Some of these persons who left for western countries have applied to be readmitted to Yugoslavia. Such applications have been granted in only two cases.

In recent years, there has been an increase in the number of applications by persons requesting permission to enter our counry to visit their relatives in Kosovo. Permission has been requested by 80 persons. However, since the introduction of the state of emergency in Kosovo, not a single person has been granted permission to enter the province, and no permission has been granted to refugees from Albania living in Kosovo to leave the territory of the province.

Until now, 190 families have been provided houses or apartments, farms and employment. Out of that number, in 62 cases of refugee families, houses and farms have been bought From Serbs and Montenegrins, in 36 cases from Albanians and in 2 cases from Turks.

One hundred sixty-two refugees are employed in the province. No person is employed in any leading position, in organsof sociopolitical organizations and communities or associated labor organizations. However, 28 refugees from Albania are employed in the education system in Kosovo. After the counterrevolutionary demonstrations in the province, two teachers from Orahovac and one from Djakovica were expelled from their schools.

Out of the total number of refugees from Albania living in Kosovo, 31 persons were granted Yugoslav citizenship. In recent years, greater interest has been shown in obtaining Yugoslav citizenship, chiefly for economic and material reasons.

Recently, cases of hostile activities and of refugees from Albania becoming prominent by advocating positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism have been noticed and registered. This has been observed particularly among young people who have been, or are being, educated in Kosovo. Because of such activities, one student of the faculty of economics in Pristina was given a prison sentence of 5 years; in Djakovica, criminal proceedings have been instigated against one student because of his hostile activities; in Prizren, criminal proceedings have been instigated against a refugee accused of being the chief organizer of a group which occupied itself with writing hostile slogans; and in Istok, one female secondary school student participated in demonstrations, for which she was expelled from school.

Three refugees were punished by summary proceedings. Efficient measures are being taken in Kosovo so as to prevent hostile activities by refugees from Albania and to thwart the influence they exert on our citizens, primarily the youth.

Anti-Albanian Incidents Noted

AU231309 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Jun 82 p 6

[Miroslav Stojanovic commentary: "Silence Also Must Be Paid For"]

[Excerpts] We are deeply convinced that one of the strongest lessons which we have learned from the counterrevolutionary and nationalist attacks in Kosovo is that for no price whatsoever should we stay silent. We believed and continue to believe that there can be no real and long-term stability in Kosovo without direct, public and specific criticism of all nationalist attacks or of the excesses which, by their consequences, might also turn out to be just that. We have paid a high price for the many years during which we closed our eyes to the spreading nationalist blindness. This is the truth, but not the whole truth. We have learned the price of silence; however, are we always sufficiently aware of the price of rash and heated public statements?

Certain indications of a revival of anti-Albanian feelings and "revanchist" passions are those new alarming facts before which it is neither humanly honest nor politically wise to close the eyes.

After that known boycott of bakeries and pastry shops in Belgrade and some other cities in the Socialist Republic of Serbia a year ago, a boycott which was an absurd and unacceptable as it was brief and rejected, several incidents have been reported lately to which we wish to draw attention.

At the beginning of May in Uzicka Pozega, a group of school children verbally attacked with gross insults the Albanian owner of a pastry shop. Reacting to the attack, he slightly injured one of the school children when he three him out of his shop. That was enough for a group of excited citizens to quickly gather there and react noisily and with stones. The militia intervened and the instigators of disorder were quickly punished. In Kragujevac, the shop windows of four handicraft workshops owned by Albanian nationality members were broken with stones. The most drastic incident took place in Urovci village near Obrenovac where it has been established that five unruly youths beat up an innocent Albanian.

The attack incidents -- verbal and physical -- on Albanian nationality members are fortunately infrequent and few. Why they do we mention them?

Even though these incidents are isolated, they could be the first indications of a danger to which no reasonable and well-meaning person should remain indifferent.

In this connection we also recall the recent ignition of emotions in Belgrade after the loathsome murder in the Kosovo village of Samodreza. Some information media also actually contributed to this evil arousal of passions even though they might have done so unintentionally. In the tense atmosphere actually created in connection with that murder, the reactions could have easily moved beyond the limits of reason and incited dangerous and blind nationalist desires even, we emphasize, if such had not been intended.

The tragedy of the Milincic family is already too great, and there was no need to publicly dramatize it even further and thereby promote the already existing excitement among the people as well as their discontent because of the pressures on the Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo. Every immoderate public action about and in connection with that tragedy was individually experienced in an inhumane and politically irrational way.

We are firmly convinced that the security of all of us may be threatened unless the security of every single individual in our community is ensured. This is how, among other things, we understood, following the counterrevolutionary events, the explicit social demand that a complete security of existence and the moral and physical security of Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo be insured and their emigration thereby stopped.

The destruction of the intranational trust is one of the gravest consequences of the Kosovo drama. Therefore, we consider any attempt to reduce that problem to some negligible dimensions and any indifference toward any kind of pressures and divisions as a political deception with unforeseeable consequences. The destroyed trust cannot be rebuilt by encapsulation and silence which would inevitably lead to evil suspicions and destructive apathy. This is the inevitability to which no one is immune. It seems to us quite understandable that the Albanian communists and all members of that nationality who care for our socialist community are confronted with this fact in the most direct and drastic way. It is among them that the wounds are the deepest and healing the most urgent.

This is not a question of accounting for their actions before others but a question of passing the communist human test before themselves and the common future.

Communes Examine Security

AU241103 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Summary] Today the Djakovica League of Communists Communal Committee discussed security in this commune. It was emphasized that as a result of the communists' activity and the activity of all progressive forces the political security situation has been more stable recently in this commune. "The enemy wished to cause splits between the brotherly inhabitants -- the Albanians, Serbs and Montenegrins who live in the commune -- with his action. There were also attempts to organize demonstrations." It was emphasized that such attempts have been unsuccessful and will never be successful.

The Vucitrn League of Communists Communal Committee, the Presidency of the SAWP Communal Conference, the veterans communal council and youth organization also met today to discuss the ideopolitical tasks for this commune. Among other things it was said that activity has intensified against Albanian nationalism and irredentism and all forms of hostile activity, but that there were still hostile activities such as "written slogans, pamphlets and the spreading of various misinformation." The League of Communists must engage in activity to realize tasks and analyze emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.